

The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER BUREAU
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Barometer 30.15

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January 7, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59, 2 p.m. 64
Humidity " 84, " 59

January 7, 1914

Temperature 6 a.m. 63, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity " 39 " 13

2517 號一十二月一十年寅甲

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915.

三拜禮 號六正

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

MORE GERMAN TRENCHES BLOWN UP.

Earl Kitchener Reviews the Situation.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE WAR: GLOWING TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BOTHA.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Tribute to General Botha.

Jan. 6, 6.30 p.m.

The House of Lords has re-opened. Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in the course of a speech, paid a glowing tribute to General Botha, adding that the situation in South Africa had undergone a most welcome change. General Botha had handled the situation in a masterly manner and had stamped out rebellion. The result gave them great confidence in the future success of any operations General Botha might undertake.

The Ebb and Flow.

Earl Kitchener, in the course of his speech, reviewed six weeks' fighting. He said the Allies were progressing at various points, but the tide of battle ebbed and flowed with varying success. The French Army had made noteworthy progress east of Rheims and in southern Alsace. Despite the transfer of Germans eastward, they left sufficient strength to hold the trenches in the west.

German aspirations in Poland had received a severe check, and the Germans had evidently realised the infinite difficulty of winter operations.

Earl Kitchener also referred to the extraordinary achievements of the gallant Serbian Army and said the Russian victory in the Caucasus would have a far-reaching influence on Turkish operations. The much-talked-of advance of the Turks in Egypt had up to the present failed to materialise.

Notable Progress in Argonne.

Jan. 6, 5.25 p.m.

A Paris communique states that the Germans made two unsuccessful attacks over the Belgian dunes and towards the south-east of St. Georges, but otherwise there have been only artillery duels to the Oise.

Our batteries in the Rheims and Aisne sector silenced the enemy's guns.

We progressed one hundred metres to the north-west of Rheims.

A most vigorous action has developed in Argonne, enabling us to recapture three hundred metres of trenches at Bois de La Grurie, where a slight bending in had previously been reported.

Fierce German attacks at Bagatelle and Fontaine-Madame have been repulsed.

German Trenches Blown Up.

Near a ravine at Courte Chaussee we mined and blew up 800 metres of German trenches, whereof we occupied one-half. Bad weather continues from Argonne to the Vosges, with fog and mud.

Though there have been lively artillery actions, we continued to gain ground in Bois le Pretre.

We maintained our gains in the Thann district, despite a violent cannonade both at Steinbach and on the trenches north-east and north-west thereof.

The enemy regained one of his old trenches on the flank of an adjoining hill, of which we retain the summit.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Italian Regiment's Success.

Colonel Garibaldi, with an Italian regiment, made a vigorous charge at Courte Chaussee into the breach made by an explosion, and captured 120 prisoners.

The Colonel's brother Constantine was killed during the attack. [Presumably the Italian regiment referred to is a regiment of Italian Volunteers serving with the French Army.]

French Reports.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Jan. 5, 6.10 a.m.

French Government Stocks now stand at 73. In spite of the bad state of the ground, our infantry progressed in the sandhills opposite Nienport and in the St. Georges region, gaining between 200 and 500 metres and carrying houses and part of the trenches. The Belgian artillery at several points silenced the German batteries.

We bombarded very effectively the German positions in the Suippes valley, also in Perthes, Beausjour, the Argonne region and the heights of the Meuse.

We have entirely conquered Steinbach. Very violent fighting is proceeding in Upper Alsace.

Good Work by the French.

(Official Telegrams from French Government, via Peking.)

Circular No. 124 states:—

The French definitely stopped the German sapping near Carancy. The Germans blew up a French trench near the Lille road, and took possession of it, but the French recovered the same and have maintained their gain.

The French cannonaded the enemy's trenches on the Touvent plateau (seven kilometres north-west of Vic-sur-Aisne) and bombarded effectively, in the Suippes valley, German batteries established at Vandrescourt and Monroville.

The French successes were continued in the Tanno region. The Germans succeeded in retaking, during the night of the 3rd, part of Steinbach, but on the morning of the 4th the French reoccupied the town, taking all the village and also a manufactory situated to the south-east thereof. During the same day the French established new trenches on the plateau north-east of the village. The gains on the Thann-Cernay road were maintained.

French heavy artillery completely silenced the German artillery east of Barnhaupt-le-Haut.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Russian Victories.

In the Caucasus the Russians have captured, near Sarkamysch, 5,000 men and 40 officers; again, on January 2, on this front, 700 men, some quick-firers and mountain guns; and, elsewhere, they have successfully attacked with the bayonet.

How Turkey was Forced into War.

A Russian Orange Book just issued deals with events in Constantinople before the war. It describes the underhand Austro-German methods for forcing Turkey into the war.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

More Trenches Captured.

Jan. 6, 2.25 a.m.

A Paris communique states:— Our troops have captured a quarry near the junction of the Rouvrois-St. Mihiel and Maizay-St. Mihiel roads, also some trenches in the vicinity.

No further operations are reported. The weather continues bad, with incessant rain.

Exchange of Prisoners.

Jan. 6, 2.25 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Germany has agreed to the British proposal for an exchange of prisoners who are incapacitated from further service.

Arrangements are being made accordingly.

Russians Fall Upon the Austrians.

Jan. 6, 3.15 a.m.

A communique issued in Petrograd says:— Artillery and rifle fire have continued on the left bank of the Vistula.

There have been isolated encounters near Bolimoff. No material change is reported from Galicia.

Russian cavalry attacked the retreating Austrians in the Uzok Pass, falling upon their flanks and rear after negotiating mountain paths amid deep snow and in a blizzard.

The Russians captured ten officers, including the commander of an Austrian detachment, and four hundred and fifty men.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Turks' Frantic Efforts to Extricate Themselves.

Jan. 6, 3.15 a.m.

An official communique issued in Petrograd states that the remnants of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus are threatened with disaster. They are now in disorderly flight, and are almost surrounded by the Russians, who hold the main roads. The Turks are frantically striving to find an outlet, but are faced by snow-covered passes.

Allies Prepare for Final Victory.

Jan. 6, 2.25 a.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian Armies, and General Joffre, generalissimo of the allied armies on the Franco-Belgian front, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Russian victory over the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

General Joffre added:—"The Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for the final victory."

A Great Victory.

Jan. 6, 5.25 a.m.

The papers emphasise the importance of the Russian victory which, they say, is likely to have far-reaching political results.

The latest Russian communique fully confirms the Turkish debacle.

The Russians captured an immense quantity of guns, mitrailleuses, ammunition and supplies, and the Turkish losses in killed and wounded are enormous.

DE WET'S GERMAN METHODS.

Picturesque Story of a Desperate Ruse.

Bloemfontein, Nov. 28.

Accounts of the occupation of Winburg by the rebels on November 9 show that De Wet proceeded to the store of Wright Brothers, Mr. Wright being mayor of Winburg. Here De Wet demanded petrol. On the assistant saying that there was none, De Wet became furious, and struck the assistant in the eye, knocked him about, and threatened to shoot him. De Wet was preparing to burn down the store when one of the local rebels intervened, pointing out that the assistant had spoken the truth. De Wet thereupon contented himself with commandeering all the tobacco and riding breeches.

De Wet afterwards proceeded desperately to assault the mayor. Wright's store was invaded by hundreds of rebels and practically cleared out, all receipts for commandeered goods previously given being destroyed. The rebels loaded five wagons and two Cape carts with loot and then smashed up the premises. — Reuter Special.

"A Tall, Burly Man"

Johannesburg, Nov. 28.

Accounts of the fighting in Mushroom Valley on November 12, when De Wet with his main forces opposed General Botha and Commandant Colonel Brand, describe a daring attempt to get the Government forces to fire on each other.

A tall, burly man, dressed in some military uniform, rode up to Colonel Brand's commando, gesticulating wildly, and violently brandishing a Mauser pistol. He pointed at Botha's commando, which was approaching to join Colonel Brand, saying they were rebels, and urged Colonel Brand to open fire. As the commando closed in one of Colonel Brand's men recognised a friend amongst the newcomers, and shouted, "What are you doing here?" The answer was, "I am with Botha—with whom are you?"

The intention of the stranger became clear. The latter gave some command to Brand's men, but a revolver shot rang out and he fell pierced through the chest. He was Van Niekerk, a rebel leader, whose desperate ruse might have resulted in terrible consequences, as the commandos were within a few yards of each other. — Reuter Special.

TURKISH DEBT.

Totals About £150,000,000.

Since Turkey is in a state of war with Great Britain, France, and Russia, which means that financial assistance from our own country and France is no longer possible, it becomes a matter of some interest to see how far we may be affected. Curiously enough, observes the Daily Telegraph, it seems that we shall suffer rather less than Germany should Turkey cease paying interest on its debt, for it is believed that French investors hold about 55 per cent. of the total Turkish debt, as against 25 per cent. in Germany, and barely 20 per cent. in England.

The outstanding debt on the 14th September, 1913, was as under:—

Loans specially secured on the Egyptian Tribute:—

1855 (Joint British and French guarantee)	3,814,500
1891	5,439,000
1894	7,228,000
	16,481,500

Secured on revenue assigned to Debt administration:—

United	34,340,300
Debt	10,075,600
Lottery bonds	60,807,480
Other loans	57,206,400
Total	118,103,880

In addition at the end of 1913 there were Treasury Bills outstanding for £14,222,000, and it is reckoned that temporary loans since then total up to fully £10,000,000. Hence the total debt of Turkey to-day is at least £142,000,000 and probably over £150,000,000.

Now the £16,481,500 secured on the Egyptian Tribute may be eliminated from calculations as to the ability of Turkey to meet the service of her debt, because unless Egypt ceases to be under British Administration, the tribute is certain to be paid. Deducting this amount, we get a total of about £134,000,000 as representing the foreign indebtedness of Turkey.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Turkish losses in killed and wounded are said to be enormous.

Russian cavalry has severely attacked the retreating Austrians in the Uzok Pass.

General Joffre says the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory.

Earl Kitchener, in reviewing six weeks' fighting, paid tributes to the French, Russians and Serbians.

Germany has agreed to the British proposal for an exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service.

The London papers say that the Russian victory over the Turks is likely to have far-reaching political results.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener paid a glowing tribute to General Botha for stamping out rebellion in South Africa.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and General Joffre have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Russian victory.

Colonel Garibaldi, with an Italian regiment, has made a vigorous charge at Courte Chaussee, and captured 120 prisoners.

Near a ravine at Courte Chaussee the Allies have blown up 800 metres of German trenches, one-half of which they have occupied.

The remnants of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus is practically surrounded, and in trying to find an outlet is faced with snow-covered passes.

NEWS.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on the duties of neutrality appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Translations of German lies which have been circulated among and published in Chinese newspapers are given to-day.

Elsewhere will be found a translation of a circular letter on the war sent by the French Universities to Universities in neutral countries.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.10 p.m.

Saturday, January 9.
Sale of China, Curios etc. G.P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
"Snow-white" and the Frog Prince", A.D.C.—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Sunday, January 10.
Field Day for Volunteers and Reserves.

Monday, January 11.
Organ Recital—5.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 8th October, 1912.

NOTICES

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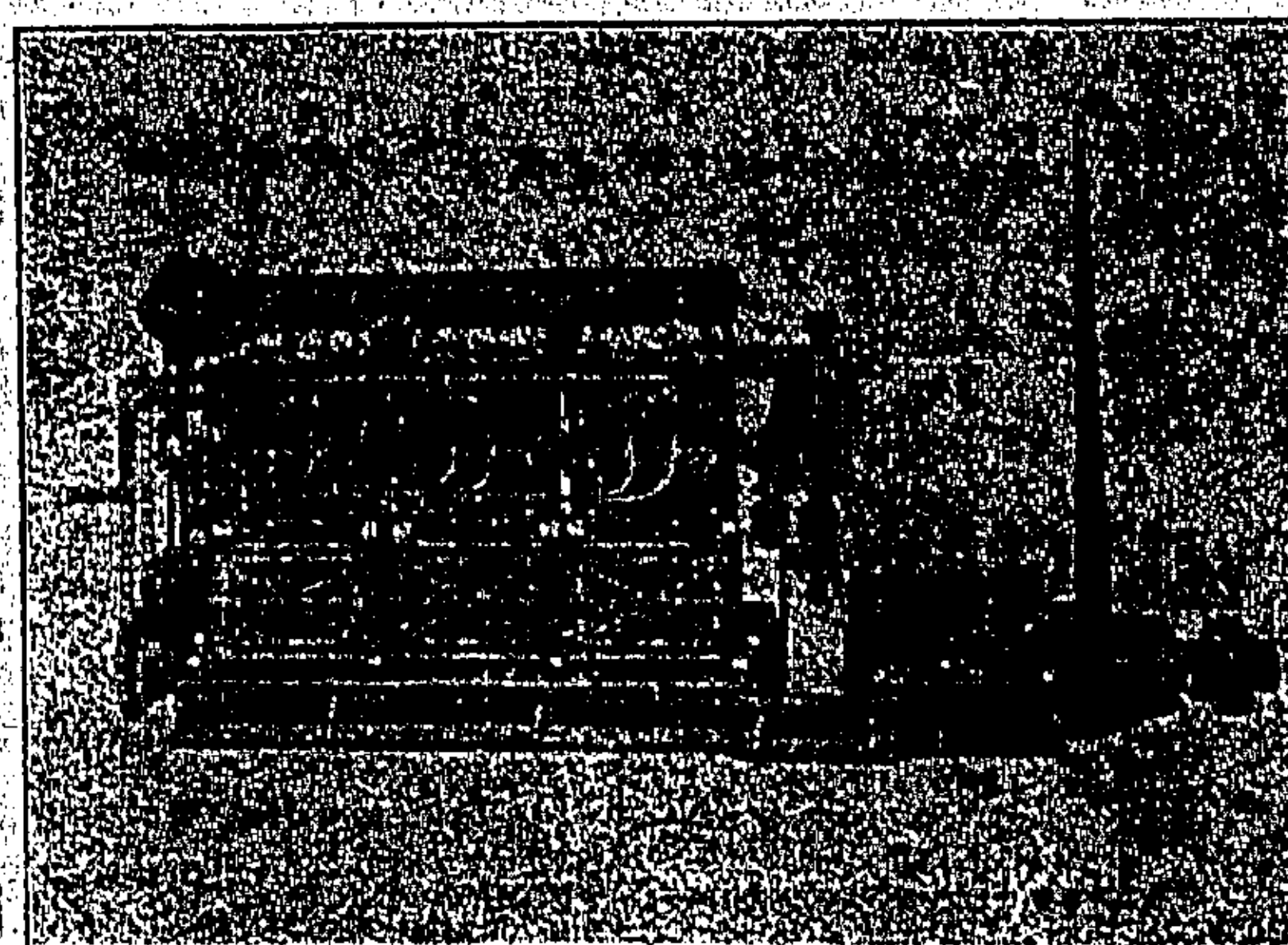
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CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

"Below the Belt."
A remark was made here the other day regarding the enemy's preference for methods which in sporting parlance would be called "below the belt." Only on reflection do we realise how many and how great have been the breaches of international law, so far as it applies to war, on the part of the enemy. At the Hague conferences of 1864 and 1907, and by the Declaration of London, of 1909, the great Powers decided upon certain rules of the game of war and a few of these are worth recalling now. Unfortified towns should not be bombarded, and churches and buildings of artistic, or charitable value, such as hospitals, are not to be damaged more than is necessary unless used by the enemy for military purposes. In the light of recent events these two rules read curiously to-day. There seems irony, too, in another which provides that non-combatants are not to be fired on or to be interfered with any more than is necessary unless they attempt to attack.

Daily Press.

China and Mongolia.

More than eighteen months ago, M. Krupensky stated that Russia did not insist on the independence of Outer Mongolia, but merely required China to recognise the territory as autonomous, to agree not to send Chinese immigrants to Mongolia, and not to interfere with trade or other internal matters. Russia at the same time being perfectly willing to agree to China's control of Mongolia's international relations. It is, perhaps, a safe surmise that the real reason of the present deadlock is that Russia has not been able to devote full attention to the problem of late and that, her guiding hand no longer making itself felt, the Chinese Government has made a fresh attempt to reduce Outer Mongolia to a position in which, so far from being autonomous under Chinese suzerainty, it would possess far less independence than a British self-governing colony, and that from the same causes the Mongolian representatives have assumed an avowedly intransigent attitude. The most hopeful feature is the fact that China now looks to Russia to solve the difficulty for her; in the interests of good order and of the security of China's northern frontier from marauding bands, it is essential that it should be left pending no longer. No influence could do so much as Russia's to bring about a reconciliation between the divergent claims of the Hunghu and of the Chinese Government, and it is very gratifying to find that the latter is prepared to trust to our ally.

China Mail.

Aircraft in Naval Warfare.

The successful use made of sea-planes on Christmas Day in conjunction with light cruisers indicates the potentialities of this branch of aircraft. The British attack on the German Squadron off Ouxhaven was evidently much more in the nature of an aerial exploit than anything else, and so far as the report telegraphed shows the sea-planes performed a noteworthy part. It is therefore of special interest to learn of the opinions of an expert regarding the naval air-attack and the flying-boat type. The work of scouting, or reconnaissance in this respect will undoubtedly, says Mr. Lanchester in "Engineering," be the first and most important duty of aircraft in the service of the Navy. Whether it be in connection with the work of coast defence, in giving timely warning of the approach of hostile vessels of war, or in searching out and reporting the whereabouts of an enemy's battle fleet, in locating the enemy's commerce destroyers on the high seas, or in directing gunfire during a bombardment, the employment of aircraft cannot fail to be of signal value.

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GENERAL NEWS.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

DUTIES OF NEUTRALITY.

Some Pointed Comments by a
Home Paper.The Manchester Guardian of
November 26 had the following
leading article:—Replying to the Foreign Office
yesterday to questions asked by
the Earl of Ronaldshay, Mr. Ro-berts gave an account of certain
brochures of neutrality on the part
of Colombia and Ecuador. In the
case of Ecuador one breach
is of so simple and unmistakable
a character that there ought to
be no room for disagreement with
regard to it. On October 4 Ger-man warships seized one or more
of the Galapagos Islands, which
belong to Ecuador, though they
lie three or four hundred miles
out in the Pacific, and made a
naval base there. This is the
plainest possible breach of the
neutrality of Ecuador by Ger-many, one that Ecuador ought to
resist and reverse; if she cannot
we have a right to do so on her
behalf. We do not gather from
Mr. Roberts's statement that the
Government of Ecuador would
have made any objection to our
driving the Germans out of the
islands for her; at any rate, the
Minister for Foreign Affairs him-self gave information of the Ger-
man naval occupation to our
Minister at Quito. But there
was another difficulty over the
use to which a wireless station at
Guayaquil was being put, and
the attitude of the Government
of Ecuador on this matter seems
to have convinced the British
and French Governments, who are
acting together, that to continue
protesting to Ecuador would be
useless. The whole matter, there-fore, is being referred to the
United States, who have promised
to make representations. It would
not, we think, have been any in-
fringement of the Monroe Doc-
trine to have ejected the Germans
from the Galapagos Islands with-
out consulting the United States,
provided, of course, that we did
not occupy them ourselves. But
undoubtedly the occupation of
the islands by Germany is an
infringement of the Doctrine, and
it is wise to give the United
States, its custodians, the first
turn if the breach of neutrality is
to be restrained. Should the
United States, having failed to
induce Ecuador to do anything,
not see their way to take action
themselves, they will at any rate
be benevolently interested in such
steps as England and France may
take to safeguard their own in-
terests, and incidentally those of
neutral South America and even
of the United States themselves,
in so far as they think that the
German occupation is a breach of
the great Doctrine.The case of Colombia is a little
more difficult. At Cartagena
there is a high-power wireless
station which is described as being
under German influence; and,
further, there are interned German
ships in Colombian ports which,
though nominally dismantled,
still manage their wireless ap-
paratus. From the station, and
perhaps also from the ships, mes-

sages have been sent which, if

they were not a cause of our re-
cent reverse at Oculi, as the Ear-
l of Ronaldshay suggested, have
been and may be again de-
trimental to our interests in the
war. We have failed to induce
the Colombian Government either
to remove the German staff of the
wireless station, or to close the
station, or to institute a strict
control so as to prevent the trans-
mission of messages of an ac-
tual character, and we—France
is again acting with us—have
appealed to the good offices of
the United States with Colombia
as well as with Ecuador. It is im-
portant that we should have the
United States in our councils, be-
cause, if all else failed, we might
have to take steps to protect our
own interests. The model South
American State in the perform-
ance of the duties of neutrality
has been Chili. Her Government,
for example, interned a German
steamer at Antofagasta for having
supplied coal from her ports to
German warships, and two Chilean
destroyers prevented a German
cruiser from capturing British
steamers in territorial waters.Chili, while keeping well within
her rights, has strictly exercised
them. But a certain amount
of latitude is permitted by
law in the enforcement of a
neutral State of neutrality or its
subjects. The same Hague Con-
vention which forbids a belliger-
ent to erect wireless stations on
neutral territory says (article 7)
that "a neutral is not bound to
prevent" the export or transit, on
behalf of one or other of the
belligerents, of arms and munitions
of war; and, further (article 8),
that a neutral "is not bound to
forbid or restrict" the use by a
belligerent of telegraphic ap-
paratus which belongs either to
the neutral Power, or to compa-
nies, or to private individuals. Like
so many of the clauses of Hague
Conventions, these clauses are
somewhat ill-drafted, but appar-
ently a distinction is drawn be-
tween the acts of a belligerent
Government and the acts of sub-
jects. A belligerent Government
may not erect a wireless station
on neutral territory, but if a
German company, for example,
had a station in a neutral country
the Government of that country
could apparently please itself as
to allowing the use of the wires
for messages to belligerents. That,
at any rate, is one way of reading
the Hague Conventions. What
the view of the United States
Government may be we do not
know.We are clear, however, that this
distinction between the actions of
a State and of its subjects is
logically untenable and certainly
quite unworkable. The sound
distinction surely is between
those breaches of neutrality which
are most conveniently prevented
and punished by the neutral
State and those which are most
conveniently left to the belliger-
ent. "The laws of the United
States," said President Pierce in
1855, "do not forbid their
citizens to sell to either of the
belligerent Powers articles of
contraband of war or to take
munitions of war or soldiers on
board their private ships for
transportation; and although
in so doing the individual
citizen exposes his property or

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Shanghai.Tongwoo, Kobe.
Tanshinuait, Kobe.R. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 18th, 1914.person to some of the hazard of
war, his acts do not involve any
breach of national neutrality.
But why? Because in case of
transport across the sea the
task of preventing their
arrival may be performed by
the belligerent Power. That is
not the case where the breaches
of neutrality take place on the
neutral soil and, if they are to be
stopped, can only be stopped by
the neutral Government. In such
a case the responsibility of the
neutral Power for its subjects' breaches
of neutrality cannot be
devolved on anyone else. It must
be assumed by the neutral Gov-
ernment, unless that Government
wishes to incur the danger of un-
neutral action. That, it seems to
us, is the principle which applies
to these South American cases.
And it is a principle which,
despite the declarations of some
of her jurists, the United States
have a very great interest in
enforcing. Belligerent States can-
not be expected to do nothing
while the territory of neutral
States is made a base of operations
for the service of the enemy.
They can make representations
and ask the neutral Government
to prevent these breaches. If it
does not, they have no alternative
but to take their prevention into
their own hands.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915.

THE BENCH AND THE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

We have, at sundry times, found it necessary to call the attention of our readers to the fact that it is one thing to make a law in Hongkong, and quite another to insist on its being carried out. So long as those three excellent volumes "The Laws of Hongkong" are obtainable, no one need feel at a loss for entering reading—the sort of reading, indeed, that one pursues, pencil in hand, since it is likely to inspire marginal comments. Over and over again the Ordinances say "Thou shalt not," yet local custom is continually either breaking these little tables of stone or else throwing a few shovelfuls of earth over them. Yesterday afforded us an excellent example of this method of doing business. A contractor, convicted on December 4 of having transgressed one of the aforesaid Ordinances by using inferior mortar, came before Mr. Wood at the Police Court for sentence; and the magistrate's observations on the case are such as can hardly be passed over without remark.

Evidence had been given that mortar which breaks at a tension below twenty-five pounds was not good material for substance work. The defendant had held other views, feeling that what would support a strain of nine and a half pounds was quite good enough for Hongkong. For this he was fined \$50. It is evident enough, from the magistrate's remarks on the case, that the penalty would have been infinitely greater but for circumstances which it was necessary to take into consideration. What those circumstances were may be seen from the wording of the decision. It had been shown in the evidence, that "the Building Authority does, in practice, condone (without taking legal proceedings, though not always without judgment) lime mortar breaking at slightly over ten pounds;" (the italics are ours). "I have therefore," said Mr. Wood, "to take into account the following facts (a): that the Building Authority is accepting, under this Ordinance, lime mortar which is below the standard of good mortar (namely, twenty-five pounds' tension); (b): that, in considering whether to institute prosecutions in this case, the Building Authority has, in practice, adopted an arbitrary standard which the Ordinance itself does not authorize (namely, ten pounds); (c): that, with the present case, though the prosecution has been instituted, and the mortar obtained, the Building Authority is authorizing the work done with this mortar to remain, and has not asked for an order to have it demolished."

"Condone" is the word used by the magistrate, and it is one which there can be little possibility of misunderstanding. We now see why the man was fined \$50 instead of a larger sum: the mortar which he was using collapsed under only half a pound's less strain than that of the Building Authority's "arbitrary standard"! Now if that Authority "is authorizing the work done with this mortar to remain," where was the need, originally, to fix the standard two and a half times higher than what has been accepted? Was it merely to provide the man in the street and the Chinese contractor with matter for unwholy mirth? It is just possible that other feelings besides those of mirth may be aroused by the evidence in the case before us. What one has to keep before one's mind is that human life depends on the stability or instability of bricks and mortar. On June 17 and 20 of 1913, we felt it necessary to discuss the question somewhat plainly, in connection with the fall of houses at Tai Ping-shan. As we said then, this particular generation of authorities was not responsible for the death of the nineteen people who perished in that disaster; but manifestly it should have been a warning to the P.W.D. to have a care as to how it allowed houses to be put together in future. That the mortar used during quite recent years has been disgracefully poor, we have also pointed out. When a burglar (he of Peak fame) contrived to escape from Victoria Gaol, he needed no more than the end of a bucket-handle to escape out the mortar between the bricks or stones of his cell-wall; and when a properly-owner at the Peak wished to test the quality of the mortar that his contractor was using, he found no difficulty in digging a brick out of a wall with an ordinary pair of nail-scoops! If this matter stopped short at the mere monetary loss to property owners, it would reflect quite heavily enough on the Building Authority; but what are we to say with the fact before our minds that dwelling houses, which are to accommodate large numbers of human beings, are constructed with such mortar? Should one of these modern jerry-built constructions collapse at some time or other, as any day it might, we opine that there are people in London if not in this Colony, who may have quite a lot of remarks to make. The obvious moral is that it is time that the Building Authority mended its manners.

Culture.

When the Germans are not suffering from militarism on the brain they are occupied in "blowing" (as the Scotsmen say) about their culture. We should not mind that if they did not seek to establish a monopoly in this particular commodity. No one can object to their being proud of belonging to the same race as Goethe and Schiller, Kant and Hegel, Beethoven and Handel, and a score of world-geniuses besides; but no Britisher, Frenchman, Belgian, Italian, Portuguese, Scandinavian or Russian is going to sit by quietly while Germany claims to have made a corner in literary and artistic achievement. We mentioned Goethe above—confessedly one of the world's great dramatists; but is his dramatic work to be mentioned in the same breath with that of Shakespeare, or of Ben Jonson, Marlowe, Moliere or Corneille? Can his poetry compare with that of Dante?

What the Germans Have and Have Not.

In music, in philosophy, and perhaps in modern science, Germany may be said to lead. But how does she compare with the other cultivated races of Europe, where history, general literature, painting and modern fiction are concerned? Among historic painters she can put up Albrecht Durer and a handful of others, as against a score of Flemings and Spaniards and well nigh a hundred Italians. In modern philosophy, against the same, hard-headed work of Stuart Mill, or the magnificently worded yet invincible logic of John Henry Newman, she has the crack-brained twaddle of the individual who has received all too much gratuitous advertisement lately. And, when we come to serious nineteenth and twentieth century fiction, she has next to nothing. Was it that the unending Teutonic brain could not so humble itself as to write or read mere novels? However it be, we shall look in vain in Germany for any writer of fiction who can approach the work done by Thackeray, "Stendhal" or Balzac—or in our own time—by Meredith, Kipling, Hardy, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Gorky, "Pierre Loti," Zola, Huysmans, L'Annoy or Bjornson; and this is only to mention half a dozen or so, out of perhaps a hundred—among whom probably only Sudermann, and one or two other Germans, are fit to rank.

Culture among the People.

It is often said that the Britisher has Shakespeare in his house, and never reads him. But the same thing is true of the average German, with the classics of his own country. Most of us in Hongkong can look back on more or less close friendships with individual Germans. Of those Germans, how many were, in the best sense, cultured? Man for man, the average German is certainly not so musical, so artistic, or so literary in his tastes as the average Frenchman. We have met educated Germans in various parts of the world, but among them there were but few who were in anywise catholic in their intellectual interests. If they were good science men, they knew nothing of poetry, apart from a few set passages learned by heart during boyhood; while, if they were painters or musicians they were very comfortably ignorant about history, science or general literature. This, admittedly, is also the case with many of our Britishers; but we have the excuse that our schools, except in Scotland, are far behind those of the Continent in general, as regards efficiency. Germans, however, can never shelter themselves behind this, seeing that their own schools, as they would be the first to tell us, are miles ahead of ours.

Revolution Indemnity Claims.

The Chinese Government today requested the dozen of the Diplomatic Corps to secure the consent of his colleagues to the payment to the Government of \$1,800,000 remaining from the sum set aside for the settlement of the claims arising out of the revolution.—N. O. Daily News.

DAY BY DAY.

"REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 60; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 52; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to day per a.s. Yenchow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1-16d.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Merionethshire are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Houseboy's Serious Loss.
A houseboy employed at No. 63, The Peak, has complained to the police that somebody has stolen from the boys' quarters clothing, jewellery and money to the value of \$195.

Thefts from Empty House.
Wong Chi-chi, a rent collector, living at 22, Elgin Street, has reported to the police that glass and gas piping to the value of \$10 has been stolen from 40, Caine Road, an empty house.

Large Theft of Gold.
The Russian Consul, M. D'Oettingen, has reported to the police that one hundred and twenty-one English sovereigns have been stolen from the safe in his office between December 10 and January 5.

Week of Prayer.
At the meeting held in the City Hall last evening, Mr. E. T. Williams gave an interesting address on "Nations and Their Rulers." The Rev. C. F. Cooper-Hunt presided. This evening the Rev. A. D. Stewart will speak on "Missions and the Jews." Major S. T. Wenborn will occupy the chair. Bijou Theatre.

The new programme at the Bijou Theatre began last night, and there was quite a good attendance. The main attraction was a long dramatic film: "The Life of a Mother," containing some very pretty situations. Abundant comedy was supplied by "Have Him Arrested" and the two-part Ambrosio Company's film "Papa's Hat." On Saturday, for the first time, the thrilling detective drama, "The Corner House Burglary," will be shown.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
A meeting of the official Committee appointed to administer the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Troops at the Front was held last evening, Mr. D. W. C. Aldock presiding. The financial report was presented by Mr. G. J. B. Syer, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and it was decided to send a further shipment of tobacco and cigarettes by the next English mail steamer. The Committee will again meet on Wednesday to complete the arrangements for despatching the consignment.

Victoria Theatre.
The Victoria has been well patronised during the last few nights, and the long film "Fascination" has proved decidedly popular, which is not surprising, as it is full of beautiful pictures and dramatic situations. "Obstacle Gun Drill" shows the splendid training in which our blue-jackets keep themselves, while "The Ball and the Bracelet" and "The Mocking Actress" both provide ample food for laughter. Tomorrow night the great military drama, "High Treason," which has been obtained at very great expense, will be screened for the first time; and, with it, the fourth series of war pictures, a three thousand four hundred containing up-to-date scenes from the Front, which everyone will be glad to see.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.15 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or Typhoon—S. E. of Naha, moving N.E."

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

RUSSIA'S GREAT VICTORY.

A Wonderful Record of Achievements.

We commented here yesterday on the great victory of the Russians in their operations against the Turks in the Caucasus, and telegrams which have since come to hand, showing the awful predicament in which the latter find themselves, indicate that the victory is one which will become historically notable. There is a tendency in some quarters to cast doubt on many of the Russian claims to great successes, but in this instance it is certain that a great and smashing blow has been delivered at the Turkish forces—a blow from which the sufferers are not likely to recover. Not only have the Turks lost enormously in men and munitions, but the remnant that is left has been thrown into complete disorder, is now practically surrounded by the Russians and, in its efforts to seek an outlet, finds itself faced with snow-driven passes.

The Surprising Fact.
There can now be no doubt that Russia's part in the war has not been as widely appreciated as it deserves. With the exception of the early set-back in East Prussia and Poland, she has practically advanced from victory to victory. That she should have played such havoc with the Turks is not altogether surprising, while the way she has smashed up the Austrian armies is a great thing, but still comprehensible. What is incomprehensible to many, however, is that Russia—whose weakness was so painfully evident in the Russo-Japanese war—should have been able, at the same time, to put such a holy fear into the German armies, so long the military models of Europe. And a fact not to be lost sight of is that the fighting in Poland and Galicia extends over five or six hundred miles of country, with millions of men engaged. That is war on a grand scale, if you please. And not only is Russia fighting, but she is meeting with successes all along the line.

Meets All-Comers.
While she was in the throes of her struggle with Germany and Austria, Turkey came on the scene, and Russia lost no time in getting to grips with Germany's new ally. Without withdrawing any of her men from Poland or Galicia, the Russian Caucasian Army was promptly put in motion. From the snow-covered mountains the Russians advanced and in their first brush with their new enemy they registered a victory. From that time till the present they have gone on harassing the Turks and now their operations have culminated in this great triumph. There have been varying reports of the strength of the Turks, but it is generally agreed that great numbers of fighting men have been put into the field. But, numbers notwithstanding, the Russians have been able to deliver this smashing blow while at the same time attending to a few little matters against Germany and Austria. Every indication shows how futile and suicidal was Turkey's entry into the war. The Russian victory has called forth glowing compliments from General Joffre, and it is more than significant that he should add to his message the observation that the Allies in all theatres of war are now preparing for final victory. With events shaping themselves as they are just now, that victory should not be long postponed.

American Elections.

Washington, January 1.—Dean C. Worcester, a former member of the Philippine commission, testified before the members of the senate committee which is now giving hearings on the Jones bill. Mr. Worcester said that the recent revolt or outbreak in the islands was a sample of what might be expected if independence was granted by the United States. Further he said that elections would be a farce and bloodshed and a state of anarchy would follow. Ultimately he declared it would result in an anti-foreign aggression.

TROUBLE ON THE DRUMELTAN.

Member of the Crew Sent to Prison.

There was a sequel to the fire on the s.s. Drumeltan, which was reported in our issue of yesterday, at the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Basil Tylour, R.N., when Ferdinand Christian Andersen, a Scandinavian, was charged with continual disobedience of the lawful commands of the captain of the vessel, and, further, with assault.

The defendant pleaded not guilty. Captain A. Wait said that at about 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, while he was saying good-bye to some friends in his cabin, the defendant came to him and demanded some whiskey. Witness told him to go away, but he would not do so and commenced to create some disturbance. The captain thereupon pushed him out of the cabin, but the prisoner remained outside until 6 o'clock, continually demanding more whiskey.

The next time witness saw him was at about 5 a.m. yesterday, when he again asked for whiskey. In the meantime the fire on board the ship had been discovered. Witness refused him the liquor that he demanded and told him to get on with his work. The captain then went forward to look at the fire and the defendant followed him up to the fore-castle head. Witness left him there, but soon after the chief officer came to him and complained of the conduct of the man.

The Magistrate:—Was the defendant doing his work?—No; he was making a fool of everybody.

Continuing, witness said that he gave instructions to the chief officer to put the man in irons, but, willing to give the man another chance, he told him to go away while the chief officer was getting them. In reply, the man only swore at him and defied him. As a matter of fact, the witness continued, they had to neglect the fire while they were dealing with the defendant. A struggle eventually took place, and the defendant struck him on the chest.

The mate of the vessel, Angus MoEaschern, informed the magistrate that they had had a deal of trouble with the defendant and he had refused to turn to, and had been put ashore and paid off, but was taken on again. On Tuesday he said he was going to take complete charge and would do just as he liked. About 4.30 a.m. yesterday everybody was turned out, as the ship was on fire. The defendant got into a boat to tow ashore but was called back by the captain and put to his work. He was doing it all right at first, but later on commenced to annoy the witness and to prevent him from doing his work. He continued this till witness could no longer stand it and he appealed to the Captain, who ordered the defendant to be put in chains. There was a struggle and the captain was struck in the chest.

The defendant averred that he was sick and did not do what he was told because he could not. He might have said a word or two, but he did not cause any disturbance. He was standing in the fore-castle when the mate told him that unless he came out he would put him in irons. The mate produced a pair of rusty handcuffs to do this and he remarked, "If you are going to put me in irons, you will have to clean them first."

The Magistrate remarked that there was no doubt that the defendant was under the influence of drink and had behaved in a most disorderly manner.

The defendant asserted that the captain hit him twice on the head with something blunt and he hit back. He was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

ALIEN ENEMIES.

THEIR STATUS BEFORE THE LAW.

The Position Legally Explained.

A question which appears to have disturbed the minds of many persons is whether or not their own rights against subjects of a Sovereign at war with our own country are prejudicially affected by the outbreak of that war. The answer to this is exceedingly simple, and should be understood by everyone, if due thought is given to the matter:—It must necessarily be the desire and intent of all British authorities to protect, so far as it is possible for them to do so, the interests of both British subjects and alien friends, and, to prevent such interests from being damaged as a result of the war. This principle underlies every consideration of the position of those affected by the existing crisis, whether alien enemies, British subjects, or alien friends; and while it is contrary to public policy that assistance should be rendered by our Courts to enable an alien enemy, for his own advantage, to enforce claims against a British subject, or alien friend, it must be equally contrary to public policy to place obstacles in the way of the latter enforcing claims against an alien enemy. This view was most clearly held by Mr. Justice Bailhache when he recently decided that, although an alien enemy could not sue in our Courts, yet he could defend an action brought against him; but which action he could not require to be suspended until the termination of the war.

Just as the law does not allow a man to take advantage of his own wrong, so it cannot allow an alien enemy to obtain any advantage for himself by reason of the fact that he has become an alien enemy—certainly not to the detriment of a British subject or alien friend. Therefore no British Court could possibly hold that an alien enemy is justified in resisting legal proceedings, or that the enforcement of a claim against him may lawfully be obstructed or delayed, merely because of the fact of (what must be assumed to be) the wrongdoing of his Sovereign.

THE FAIRY BALLET.

The matinee performance of the Fairy Ballet drew a large crowd to the Theatre Royal yesterday afternoon, including a big sprinkling of juveniles, who spent a most happy time. The play was greatly enjoyed by everybody present, and was voted by all as a great artistic triumph. All the characters were admirably interpreted, and there was much appreciation expressed at the cleverness of the child-actors in particular. The play will be produced for the last time at the Theatre on Saturday night, and all who have not seen it should make a point of being present.

FOR FIGHTING MEN AND REFUGEES.

Hongkong and Const Port Gifts.

This week 171 garments have been sent by the women of Hongkong, Canton, Macao and Swatow to Mrs. G. Hunt, Westcuth, Folkestone Road, Dover, to be distributed amongst the families of soldiers and sailors at the front and Belgian refugees, also two tins (one containing 370 sterilised roller bandages and the other many-tailed bandages) which have kindly been made by the women of Macao. These latter are being sent to Dr. Beavis, who has a field hospital in Belgium. Most of the working parties having stopped now, Lady May would like it to be known that work done by individuals can still be sent to Government House and St. Andrew's Vicarage, Kowloon, and when there are a sufficient number of articles ready, they will be sent home through the courtesy of the shipping firms.

GERMAN LIES.

War "News" Served Up for Chinese Delectation.

Below we give translations of telegrams said to have been sent from German sources and appearing in various issues of the *Hsing Min Pao*. Further translations will appear later.

German "Victories."

Tokyo, August 18.—Reliable Japanese reports say that Germany has been victorious in the last few days' fighting in Belgium.

Ready for Belgium.

New York, August 18th.—Germany is now fully prepared to try issues in Belgium. The German Emperor is now at Aix-la-Chapelle, encouraging in person the troops of the rear to advance direct into Belgium. The German army is now at the point of arriving in Brussels. It will presently be taken by storm, when there will be a great battle, which is just now commencing. It is easy to guess where victory will be in the end, but the censorship on telegrams is very strict, and it is almost impossible to obtain reliable intelligence from the seat of war.

German Advance on Helsingfors. Tokyo, August 15th.—Reliable Japanese reports say that 400,000 German troops, under the protection of German men-of-war, have landed at Helsingfors on the south coast of Finland, and are advancing on Helsingfors.

Through Southern Alsace. Tokyo, August 15th.—Reliable Japanese reports say that a combined army of 400,000 Austrians and several tens of thousands of Germans is massed at Basel in readiness to force a passage into France through Southern Alsace.

American Sympathy. Peking, August 12th.—Tokyo reports say that "in the present European war American sympathy and sentiment is with Germany."

Italy's Attitude. Peking, August 12th.—The resources of Italy are limited, and it is firmly believed that she will maintain a strict and unwavering neutrality until the termination of hostilities, and will certainly not join the Triple Entente. The rumour of a German ultimatum to Italy is absolutely unfounded.

A Tsingtau Story. Peking, August 14th.—Last night the French Legion Guards brought a quantity of military stores to the station of the Ching-Han Railway, intending to send it first by rail and then by road to Tsingtau for use in the assault on Tsingtau. The Chinese railway officials would not permit the transport of such military supplies, so this evening they were all brought back to the French barracks.

Louvain Explained. Shanghai, August 29th.—The German northern army gained a victory over the British at Mepei (?). The Germans have defeated the French. The French army dispersed in disorder. At a city in Belgium called Louvain the civilians attacked the German troops. The German troops immediately consigned the city to the flames.

More "Successes." August 30th.—The Germans have been victorious in a battle with the Russians at Allenstein. Austrians attacked and defeated the Russians in South Poland.

Britain's "Vile Policy." From the *Tung-Won Pao*.—In the general feeling at the present moment towards Japan's ultimatum, there is no thought of our own danger, but merely of anger at Japan's lawlessness and of surprise that the armies of the three Powers, England, France, and Russia, dare not attack Tsingtau. That Japan should have mobilized four army corps and a naval squadron to attack a tiny place like Tsingtau redounds to the glory of the Germans, nor will the might of the four Powers cause the least wavering in the fixed determination of the garrison. Japan's scheming, as shown in her present behaviour and her repeated attacks on Tsingtau, is, however, altogether opposed to the military conduct and strategy which won her renown throughout the world. Had Japan been mindful of her close commercial connection with Germany, of the long-standing friendship between the two countries, and of Germany's care for Japan's interests during the war,

she would certainly not have acted in this way, breaking the law of nations and astonishing everybody, but she was reduced by the vile policy and plots of the British, and forced by her straitened finances. Germans accordingly do not curse Japan to the same degree as they curse the unsoldierly conduct of the British. And look at the pluck of the British sailors—they have to request the aid of Dai Nippon before they are equal to meeting this handful of a garrison.

A Great Victory. Shanghai, August 31st.—The Germans have gained a great victory over the British at St. Quentin. The German army levied a military contribution of 40,000,000 marks on Liege, and 180,000,000 marks on the people of Brussels.

Damaged Cruisers in Hongkong! Swatow, August 21st.—Two British second-class cruisers have reached Hongkong badly damaged, and 34 wounded sailors were taken into hospital.

The Monmouth Sunk Last August!

New York, August 21st.—The British naval losses in the North Sea war caused principally by torpedoes. They include the armoured cruiser Monmouth, which is a total loss.

German Army Near Paris. Shanghai, September 9th.—It is reported that the German army arrived at the east of the French capital, Paris, on the 7th, and captured 12,000 French troops and 400 pieces of artillery.

One More Victory. September 1st.—The Germans gained a victory over two Russian regiments at Allenstein, and took 30,000 prisoners.

Fishing Boats Sunk. Shanghai, September 7th.—German torpedo destroyers sank 15 British fishing boats in the North Sea, because these boats ventured to search for torpedoes (? mines).

Retirement from Paris. Shanghai, September 15th.—It is reported that the Right Wing of the German Army, not wishing to be enveloped by the French Army (i.e., the troops of Paris, the French capital) retired on Soissons, which they had previously captured.

The German losses were extremely small, but they captured 50 pieces of artillery from the enemy, as well as several thousands of British troops.

A German Protest.

Peking, 2nd day (September 21st).—Chefoo reports state that 18 Japanese transports with troops to be landed at Lung-men left Tairen yesterday. It is said that they will land in Liu-chow Bay, on the north coast of Shantung.

The troops sent to Shantung by China are to be organized into a Mixed Brigade under the command of Wang Shih-shen. The naval squadron under Liu Kuan-hsiung has reached Chefoo to protect Chinese waters.

The German Legation has sent a despatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announcing its intention of objecting to the extension by the Government of the area in which hostilities are permitted at Tsingtau, on the ground that this is a breach of neutrality, but the Government has not yet received an official communication in this sense from the German Legation.

News Indeed.

Manila.—Thereport that Indian troops are to proceed to Europe is absolutely incorrect. The Indians have long harboured sedition intentions, and, given the least opportunity, they will rise in revolt. This the British Government well knows, and it is adopting precautionary measures everywhere. The same state of affairs prevails in Hongkong.

Repulse from the Russian frontier state that both the Germans and the Austrians have gained victories. The report that 30,000 Russians were taken prisoners at Allenstein is confirmed.

FRENCH UNIVERSITIES AND THE WAR.

Some Pertinent Queries and Comments.

We are indebted to the French Consul-General for the following translation of a circular letter addressed by the French Universities to the Universities in neutral countries:—

A protest has just been sent by the German Universities against the complaints lodged against their country about the way in which the present war is waged by it. The French Universities will only submit the following questions:—

Who wanted this war? Who, during the too short interval allowed for Europe's deliberations, exerted efforts to find conciliatory terms? On the contrary, who refused all of those terms which were successively proposed by England, Russia, France and Italy?

At the very moment when the conflict seemed to be averted, who allowed the war to break out as if the favourable opportunity had been expected and looked for?

Who violated Belgium's neutrality after having guaranteed the same and, by the way, who declared that neutrality is a mere word, that Treaties are only "scrap of paper" and in time of war "one makes the best of it?"

Who denies the International Conventions by which the Signatory Powers bound themselves not to use, in conducting the war, any manifestations of force leading to "barbarity or treachery" and to respect historical public buildings, churches, hospitals, universities etc., except in case of the enemy misusing them in turning them into military conveniences?

Under what conditions was Louvain University destroyed?

Under what conditions was Rheims Cathedral burnt down?

Under what conditions were incendiary bombs dropped on Notre Dame de Paris. (To such questions there is only one answer: Facts.)

You may already examine thoroughly the documents, published by Chancelleries, the results of enquiries made by neutral countries, the evidence found in German pocket-books, and also the proofs resulting from the ruins in Belgium and in France. This is our evidence.

It is of no use to deny all this, as the representatives of the German Arts and Sciences do with only an imperative word of honour as support. It is of no use to say, like the German Universities, "You are acquainted with our methods of education; they could not have formed a nation of vandals."

We know the value of such an education, but we also know that by breaking away from the Leibnitz, Kant and Goethe traditions German opinion asserts itself as a slave of Prussian militarism, and it aims at universal domination.

Of this there is abundant evidence.

Only yesterday a Professor of the Leipzig University wrote as follows: "It is on our shoulders that the forthcoming fate of European culture is resting." The French Universities are still thinking that civilization is not only the deed of one people but of all peoples. The intellectual and moral wealth of mankind is established by natural variety and the necessary freedom of the genius of all nations.

On their side, like the Allied Armies, they are fighting for the liberty of the whole world.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED. READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Bal'arat East, followed up his previous numerous and record-breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

Claim for Repairs to a Ship.

The hearing of the action of the Man Shing Lee firm against the Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., for \$3,818, for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiff to the defendants on board the steamship Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, was resumed by Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court, this morning.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Lockor, Deacon and Harston, represented the defendants.

At the last hearing his Lordship said he hoped some arrangement could be come to between the parties. The matter was again placed before the directors of the plaintiff company, but after consideration, it was decided to go on with the action.

Andrew Shields, secretary of the defendant company, said he remembered tenders being invited for repairs to the ship. He had an interview with the Tang Yick & Co., Captain Arthur was present.

Mr. Potter said he objected to any evidence of a conversation between the Tang Yick and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes as to what the contract was to consist of inasmuch as the contract itself was in writing. The contract had to speak for itself, and any dispute as to what it contained meant that they had to take what was contained in the contract.

Mr. Jenkin said he wanted to know what was to be done on the ship.

Mr. Potter:—That is in the contract.

Mr. Jenkin:—That is just where it isn't. I don't know if my friend is making a formal objection.

Mr. Potter:—I have made my objection; I don't know whether my friend calls it formal or informal.

Mr. Jenkin:—Possibly I may speak.

His Lordship:—What is your question?

Mr. Jenkin:—What work was contracted to be done by the Tang Yick for the defendant company?

Mr. Potter:—Where you rely on the contract, it is in the contract. Mr. Jenkin then quoted authorities concerning oral suggestions bearing on the signing of a contract.

Mr. G. W. Hobbs, of the defendant company, said the plaintiff had never come to the defendants' office alone, but with a representative of the Tang Yick with whom the interview took place. The first time witness associated the plaintiff with the Man Shing Lee was when he received a letter from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings claiming \$4,000 roughly. He replied to the effect that the only contract which the defendant had with the plaintiff was one amounting to \$180 for skylight doors.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 12th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE) A Large Quantity of Woollen & Tweed Suit Lengths Also A Quantity of Coats & Skirts (latest style) and A Quantity of Leather Goods, Hand bags, Suit-cases, Foot-balls, Collar boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 11th January. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street: A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Upholstered Teak Cosy Corner, and Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch, Japanese Cherry Wood Cabinet, Whatnot, Card Table and Tables, Teak Overmantels and Hatstands, Roll Top Desk and Writing Tables, Lace Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc. Teak Extension Dining Table (round) and Chairs, sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Teak Bookcase, Pictures, Brass Fenders, etc. Double and Single Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Teak Toilet Tables and Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, etc.

1 Geyser 1 Piano player by "Steck" (combined) also

A Collection of China and Curios and 35 dozen Slazenger's 1914 Tennis Balls.

On view from Thursday, the 14th January, 1915.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENALDER" From MIDDLEBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 21st inst. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 7th January, 1915.

GREAT

WAR SALE NOW PROCEEDING

AT

MACKINTOSH'S

Owing to the effect of the war on business generally we have decided to make **DRASTIC REDUCTIONS** in the prices of the whole of our new and up-to-date Autumn and Winter stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

GENUINE BARGAINS OF SEASONABLE GOODS

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NOW SHOWING THE LATEST IN GENTLEMEN'S

EVENING DRESS WEAR

SMART TIES, SOCKS, CLOVES, SCARVES, WAISTCOATS, SHOES, COLLARS, PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

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CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfern, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 7th JANUARY.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 8th JANUARY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available only for Return by day Steamer).....	1.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,351 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 a.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES AND DECK.

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Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser \$Katori Maru Capt. Koa	T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m. T. 19,000 {THURS., 28th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma	12,500 {TUES., 12th Jan., at noon. T. 12,500 {TUES., 26th Jan., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRI., 15th Jan., at noon. T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	\$Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500 {FRI., 15th Jan., at noon.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 16th Jan., at noon.
NAGASAKI & Kobe	\$Tsushima Maru Capt.	T. 12,000 {TUESDAY, 12th Jan.
SHAI and Kobe	\$Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,000 {MON., 11th Jan., at noon.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado	T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.
Kobe & Yokohama	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000 {THURS., 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Shidzuoka Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	9th Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	12th Jan. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 7th Jan., 1915.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjikini	SHAI	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem	JAVA	1st half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	2nd half Feb.

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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		29th Jan.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching ..	W. O. Passmore.	FRI., 8th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haikang ..	A. E. Hodgins.	TUES., 11th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 15th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | THURS., 7th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK:

Oil for Ship Propulsion.
Nowhere better than in the annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping can the trend of shipbuilding developments be seen in true perspective. One of the most important tendencies to be noted is the increasing employment of the oil engine for ship propulsion. This has made it necessary not only to frame special rules for the construction and survey of Diesel engines and their auxiliaries, but to include in the register book a separate list of ships in which internal combustion engines have been fitted for propulsion. Counting vessels in course of construction, about 90 vessels fitted with oil engines are classed with Lloyd's. Of this number nearly 50 have Diesel engines, representing a total horsepower of 100,000. In connection with the oil engine ships, the report makes reference to vessels now under construction intended to carry oil in bulk and specially strengthened with the object of supplying warships with fuel oil at sea. It may be pointed out that as the result of an investigation carried out by the Chief Engineer Surveyor of Lloyd's it has been necessary to revise the rules in order to make compulsory the use of oil fuel the flash point of which is not lower than 150 deg. F. The rules, however, have been relaxed in certain instances where proper provision has been made for the safe employment of oil having a lower flash point. The registered gross tonnage to which Lloyd's assigned classes in the last financial year amounted to over 2,000,000, and was the highest recorded for any single year in the history of the society.

—Times.

The Late Capt. R. C. Thompson.

The following reference to the late Capt. R. C. Thompson, a Blue Funnel shipmaster, well known throughout the East, is taken from the Liverpool Journal of Commerce:—"The death occurred unexpectedly of Captain Robert Coxon Thompson, late commander of the Achilles, on October 22, after a very brief illness. Deceased was in town during the week, and evidently took a chill, resulting in pneumonia. He had remained home a voyage, and was taking a rest and holiday. No one who ever met the deceased could do other than be struck with his genial, friendly, and quiet manner and general bearing, and at every port abroad at which his ship called Captain Thompson was a persona grata. He was born in Bristol, and as a son of a master mariner he spent several years of his young boyhood at sea. Educated at Bristol, and fortified with two years' training on the Conway, he was well prepared for the career of his choice. While on the Conway the deceased gentleman gained the midshipman's commission in the Royal Naval Reserve, an honour granted by the Lords of the Admiralty for exceptional conduct and seamanlike ability. Joining a Liverpool firm he served an apprenticeship in sail, and on obtaining his master's certificate joined the Blue Funnel Line, first serving some few years in Mr. Alfred Holt's mosquito fleet sailing out of Singapore. He then joined the home service, and has commanded several of the firm's fine steamers with thoroughness and success. He was held in high esteem by owners and all connected with the line and associated with the trade. A large number of friends, nautical and otherwise, paid their last respects to one who was a thorough-going, genial, and typical British seaman."

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
COBE	Fausang	Fri., 8th Jan. at d'light
ANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 8th Jan. at noon
HANGHAI	Hangsang	Sun., 10th Jan. at d'light
HANGHAI	Esang	Sun., 10th Jan. at d'light
ANILA	Yuensang	Mon., 11th Jan. at 8 p.m.
PORE, Pang & Couta	Kutsang	Tues., 12th Jan. at noon
PORE & Sourabaya	Chunsang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
HANGHAI	Chosang	Thur., 14th Jan. at noon
ANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 15th Jan. at noon
ANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, } Glengyle		16th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND }		

For freight and further particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215. Agents.

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FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
 THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
 efficient results.

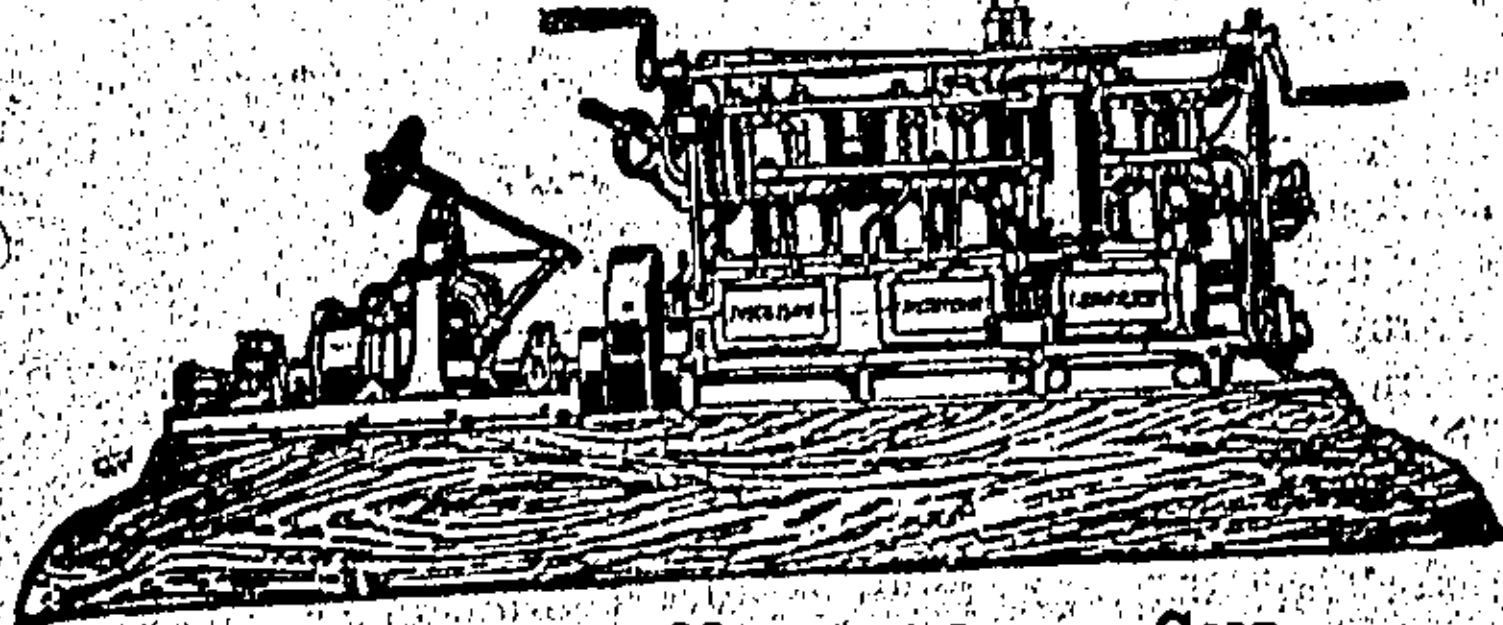
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
 CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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 VEHICLES, etc.

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11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

Telephone No. 111

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, Jan.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Arcadia	P. & O.	16, Jan.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, O'bo, &c.	Nankin	P. & O.	20, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	21, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Via, B.C. & S'tle via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, } Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan Tacoma M.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	8, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	12, Jan.
Nagasaki and Kobe	Tsushima	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima	N. Y. K.	14, Jan.
Singapore & Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	14, Jan.
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	15, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	15, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Oriasa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M.	19, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Kathawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	P. & O.	20, Feb.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjimatook	J.O.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MANOHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. CORDILLERE of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on January 11, 1915.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "CHINA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, Jan. 8th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, Jan. 11th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point on Jan. 9th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 5th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

E. C. MORTON.

Agent.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1915.

TIDE TABLE.

4th Jan. to 10th Jan. 1915.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time	Mean Water
Mon.	4	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Tues.	5	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Wed.	6	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Thur.	7	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Fri.	8	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Sat.	9	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5
Sun.	10	0 23.8	4 0	5 39	5.5

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kueichow, British s.s. 1220, Forayth, 29th Dec.—Haliphong, 25th Dec. Rice—B. & S.	Challister, Br. s.s. 5356, J. E. Galt, 29th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	Kwengang, Br. s.s. 1473, Richard, 30th Dec.—Swatow, 23th Dec, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—Saigon, 24th Dec, Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	Uncus, Br. s.s. 2396, P. Stewart, 29th Dec.—San Francisco, 22nd Nov, Gen.—S. O. Co.	Calchas, Br. s.s. 4274, R. T. Jones, 29th Dec.—Victoria B. C. 29th Nov, Gen.—B. & S.	Rangoon Maru, 3316, W. Nomura, 29th Dec.—Moji, 23rd Dec, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Ningpo, Br. s.s. 1328, W. Fraser, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 26th Dec, Gen.—B. & S.	Toyora, Jap. s.s. 1616, K. Shimizu, 30th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 25th Dec, Coal—M. B. G. K.	Mausang, Br. s.s. 1644, R. A. Matthews, 30th Dec.—Sandakan, 24th Dec.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Kalgan, Br. s.s. 1223, Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst, Gen.—B. & S.
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Albana, Br. s.s. 2600, W. Dunbar, 1st inst.—Chingwan, 23th ult, Coal—D. & Co.	Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8070, W. v Wyd Juliano, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult, Gen.—J. O. J. L.	Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2356, R. Tunda, 1st inst.—Moji, 27th ult, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 4 Margarita, 2nd inst.—Haiphong, 31st ult, Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3302, S. Nagase, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Chungking, Br. s.s. 1511, Ross Lewis, 3rd inst.—Hollow, 2nd inst, Gen.—B. & S.	Honoo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1039, Toyama, 4th inst.—Milko, 29th ult, Coal—M. B. K.	Glentworth, Br. s.s. 1400, Dalbridge, 5th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—Chinese.	Ohlas, Am. s.s. 3108, H. Thompson, 5th inst.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M. Co.	Dalnichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1932, N. Saduki, 5th inst.—Moji, 29th ult, Coal—M. B. G. K.	Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1938, Yamoto, 16th inst.—Moji, 30th ult, Coal—M. B. K.	Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1417, O. J. Matlock, 5th inst.—Sandakan, 30th ult, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hikooa Maru, Jap. s.s. 2275, S. Suzuki, 5th inst.—Milko, 30th ult, Gen.—M. B. K.
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TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watling.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE WIDTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	STAIRS	REAR
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(At 100' bottom)	10'	7' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	377	74'	15'	7' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	244	49' 6"	15'	7' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	280	60'	15'	7' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	280	60'	15'	7' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Commercial Dock	450	52'	20'	8' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
Hwa Dock	420	52'	20'	8' 6"		
Largest Dock	420	52'	20'	8' 6"		

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER & Co. 41 N. T. 1st St. 7-24-14

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915.

SINGAPORE'S DEVELOPMENT.

Land and House Property Report for 1914.

In their report for 1914, Messrs. Powell and Co., auctioneers and valuers, of Singapore, state:—
The land and house property market during the past year, particularly since the early part of August, has not been a good one for all those who have been forced to sell. With a few exceptions, the prices realised have not been satisfactory. It is true, however, that only a small number of attractive properties have been placed on the market since the war began. Some sellers, either as trustees, administrators, or mortgagees, have considered it advisable to wait until the position of Singapore, financially, shows an improvement. That may take place immediately after the Chinese New Year in February next, or as soon as there is a prospect of the war being brought to a speedy finish. It is quite probable that when hostilities have ceased Singapore will see a marked improvement in the demand for land and house property, especially in regard to well-situated shop-house business premises. European residential properties have attracted little attention, and it may be some time before an improvement in this direction sets in. Owners of this class of property, who are under no immediate necessity to sell, will continue to hold for fair prices. It would not be unreasonable to assume that a good time is coming for the majority of owners, for Singapore has to continue going ahead and eventually become the most important shipping and commercial centre in this part of the world, with the prospect of rubber, tin, and other numerous valuable products of adjacent countries whose steady development should bring a further large and profitable business to Singapore. Improvements to roads, bridges, canals, streets, and in various other directions, are being carried on by the Public Works Department and the Municipality and a great deal of excellent work has been accomplished in this way during the year. The huge task of laying the pipes for the future sewerage system of the town is being pushed on with by the Municipality; the cost of this undertaking will run into millions of dollars, but it will be money well spent and will help to make Singapore one of the purest and healthiest towns in the East. With reference to properties for sale, privately, we may take this opportunity of drawing the attention of capitalists to an estate of over 500 acres in Singapore for which we have been instructed to obtain a purchaser. This property is situated on the Changi Road, about 10 miles from town. It is planted to a large extent with coconuts, and there are also many rubber trees which are now being tapped. There is an extensive frontage on the Changi Road, with a beautiful sea frontage at Ayer Gumura where good sea-bathing can be obtained. There are many excellent building sites on the estate, and if cut up into five or ten acre blocks there should be a ready and profitable sale for these amongst our well-to-do Chinese residents who are showing a disposition to acquire land in desirable country districts for week-end and residential purposes. In these days of the rapidly increasing number of fast and luxurious motor cars in

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V. R., state:—

Parades.—No. 1, 2 & 3 Companies will parade on the cricket ground on Friday Jan. 8th, at 5.15 p.m. Drill Order. N.C.O. will parade on the Cricket ground on Tuesday, Jan. 12th at 5.15 p.m.

Field Day.—On Sunday, Jan. 10 No. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket ground at 8 a.m. Dress Marching Order. Water-bottles to be filled and food carried in the haversack. Members residing in Kowloon will fill in at the Kowloon Ferry wharf at 8.0 a.m. under Lieut. Landale. Members residing at Tai Po should arrange to join at Fanling. Signallers detailed for duty as such will not carry rifles. Coats for the return journey may be taken and left at Fanling Station. Coats should be clearly labelled.

N.C.O. class of Instruction.—Attendance will be optional in future for the following:—Sergeants W. J. Katty & J. Johnson and Lieut. W. M. Humphries.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Weekly Reports.—O. Co. are reminded that the weekly state must be sent to the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-day.

Temporary Commissions.—Sergeant Len Fletcher Chapman, H.K.V.C., has been granted a Commission as temporary 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Garrison Artillery, with effect from 2.1.15. The following members of the H.K.V.C. have been accepted for temporary Commissions in the New Service Battalions, for the period of the War:—R. A. Stokes and R. W. D. Barney. Sergeant A. Murdoch, H.K.V.C., has been granted a temporary Commission as Lieutenant in the New Service Battalions, dated 1.1.15.

Parades.—Parades for Friday, 8th instant, nil.
Detail.—Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Cunningham. Orderly Sergeant, Corpl. Shenton. To furnish guard to night, No. 1 Section Artillery and Light Section M. G. Co.; to-morrow, Centre Section M. G. Co.

"How Britain Strove for Peace."

Under this title there has been written by Sir Edward Cook a most interesting pamphlet, which is issued at the price of two-pence, and a copy of which has been courteously handed as by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, of the P. and O. Company. In plain language, it tells the story of Anglo-German negotiations from 1893 to 1914, the facts being gleaned from authoritative sources, and throws many interesting sidelights on German policy.

Singapore, a run of ten miles occupies little time and the cost is becoming quite moderate. It is probable that in a few years much of the land in the country districts of Singapore will be taken up for the purpose above mentioned. Therefore the chance now offered is a good one for an enterprising capitalist who would do well to give the estate referred to his prompt attention.

MEINSELF UND GOTT IN 1914.

[Bringing A. M. R. Gordon's Well-known Lines up to Date.]

As years roll on we stronger growe,
Ve gares nicht dam furall our foes,
Ve gif dem all der bleeding nose,
Meinself-und Gott.

Ven Servia fly at Austria's dreat
I dakes mein seat in Austria's boat,
Und says, "Bog in, ye'll hold
your coat,
Meinself-und Gott.

Vot dough der Russian Bar
should growl,
Und roundt mein Bolsh frontiers
browl,
Ve dwidt his tail until he howl,
Meinself-und Gott.

Und let dem talk of der "endendit"
It was nicht vorth ein verdom'd
condit,
Ve'll biff der lodt, me und mein
friendt,
Meinself-und Gott.

For if La France she cook her hat,
Den on der blaes on vich she sat
Ve'll smack her good und hart,
like dat!
Meinself-und Gott.

Ve dinks if France gounts on
John Bull
(Up to his neck mit der Home
Rule)
Ve dinks, ahl! she vor von
greadt fool,
Meinself-und Gott.

For Nationals und Ulsderites
Prepares to haf some dreadful
fights,
Ve zees dem run der guns all
nights,
Meinself-und Gott.

Vell, Bridaia haf some ships I
know,
But I vill gatch dem, bonding so,
Ve'll der bottom mads dem go,
Meinself-und Gott.

Und so I shoudts aloud for var,
Sends ultimadums to der Czsr,
Ve says, "John Bull, sday vere
you are,"
Meinself-und Gott.

Issays to Belgium, "Now be goodt.
Gif me your railways und your
foodt,
Und ve'll gif France der shook
dat's rudt,"
Meinself-und Gott.

I sends ein leedle noddte to Spain,
To help me smack at France
again,
If not ve'll make her skvirm mit
pain,
Meinself-und Gott.

Und Idaly I sdira ub too,
Demands of Denmark, "Vot you
do?"
Mit mailed fiat Holland's help ve
woo,
Meinself-und Gott.

I longt for oder worlds to smash,
For Europe I meinself can drash,
Mit our von handt ve vill dem
bash,
Meinself-und Gott.

On mein dunghill I crows und
strudts,
Und praadices some sabre-cadts,
Und says, "My vord, ve aeder
knudts!"
Meinself-und Gott.

Badt ven der var begins I find
Der enemies ver moedst onkiad,
Seems ve vos nodt kvite of von
mind,
Meinself-und Gott.

Vor leedle Belgium, mit his cheek,
Haf kept me back vor more'n a
week,
Mit additudo that's far from meek,
Meinself—"Vere's Gott?"

Nein, dings don't durn outd as
I hoped,
Und much mo tears mein Pard-
ner's sloped
Someshow der Union's come
unroped
Of me und Gott.

PORTUGUESE SENTENCED.

Incorrigible Youth Gets Three Months.

At the Police Court, this morning, Anthony Gutierrez was charged with the larceny of a packet of Westminister cigarettes from the premises of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

Defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector Trevett informed the Court that in 1910 the defendant was brought up with a number of Portuguese boys for breaking into European houses on the higher levels, but he was discharged by Mr. Hallifax on account of his youth. Since then he had served a term of three months' imprisonment for larceny. He had not the details of the matter in his possession.

Defendant said he was a typist at the American candy store for about two months. He admitted having been in prison for three months for attempted burglary.

J. T. Mead, of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, said they had had quite a lot of this kind of thing. The defendant had been coming into the shop quite regularly and asking stupid questions. He had been watching him, and yesterday Mr. May caught him. When he was accused of having been doing it for a long time he replied, "I have not 'aken muoh." Witness was perfectly certain the defendant had been doing it for a long time. A sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Hongkong Civil Service on the Club ground, on Saturday, 9th January; play will commence at 2 p.m. sharp:—
Major Bowen, D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Vase, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, Major Robertson, H. H. Taylor, and R. P. Thursfield.

The following will represent the Civil Servants:—R. E. O. Bird, C. F. Martyn, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, G. R. Syer, F. J. de Rome, F. A. Biden, C. Sira, E. B. Reed, E. Sutton, R. C. Wittchell, A. B. Rouse.

Insufficient Evidence.
At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Hazland discharged the six men charged with armed robbery at Yaumati. He said the evidence was insufficient to convict upon.

Vor John Bull's ships dey sveep
der sea,
Und Ireland's guns are dura'd
gainst me,
Blitzen der's varm times like to
be
Vor me—nicht Gott.

I am completely flatbergass
To hear French marching drough
Eileasa
Mein splendid droops mown down
like grass
Ah me, Mein Gott!

Und Vilhelmina, homely vrow,
So humble vonce, but hear her
now:
"Loan off my fence, you Ger-
man cow!"
To ME! Mein Gott!

Last night der horrors I haf seen,
Like moving pictures on der
screen,
Beholdt! vay outd on Saint
Helene,
Meinself—by Gott!

J. A. McDONALD,
P. G.

GERMANY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

News Notes Compiled from Latest Available German Newspapers.

Professor Bonhoeffer, director of the clinic for psychiatry at the Berlin Charite, recently spoke of the peculiar psychio disturbances in the wake of war among non-combatants. Numerous persons see spies at every street corner, while others imagine that every rapidly passing automobile harbours hostile gold. Dr. Bonhoeffer says the old term of "war psychosis" does not characterise these cases. There is no distinct mental disease caused by war excitement, but slumbering tendencies are awakened or intensified by it. As it is impossible to treat insanity in the field, the greatest care in excluding suspicious cases is necessary at the time of mobilisation. And under no circumstances ought patients who have apparently recovered to be sent to the front again.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger calls attention to the confusion caused by the indiscriminate use of the term "Masurian Lakes." After the victory of Gen. von Hindenburg at Tannenberg it was generally stated that the Russians had been driven into the Masurian Lakes and swamps. When he achieved his second victory, much further east, there was considerable surprise at his again speaking of the "battle at the Masurian Lakes." An authority explains the matter thus: "The entire southern half of East Prussia is dotted with lakes. The name of 'Masurian Lakes' is applied only to that group of rather extensive lakes which, surrounded by woods, stretch from Johannsburg to Angerburg. The lakes to be considered in connection with the battle of Tannenberg are smaller and different in character, and are not included among the 'Masurian Lakes.'"

Accordingly, says the Lokal-Anzeiger, the first battle might be called "the battle at the East Prussian Lakes," while the second is properly designated as "the battle at the Masurian Lakes." The "German Union Against the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors" protested recently against a telegram from the military headquarters of the Crown Prince to the Deutsches Armeebild, containing a request that rum and arrack be furnished to the troops by voluntary contributions. In answer to this protest the president of the Union has been officially informed that the Crown Prince has by no means changed his views on the question of temperance, and that the liquors asked for were not intended for "refreshment and stimulation," but as medicine against dysentery, colds, etc.

Dr. Georg Helm, the leader of the Bavarian Peasant Union, publishes a statement pointing out that the German Government made a serious mistake in not fixing, at the outbreak of the war, maximum prices for all cereals. Now, he says, it is too late. "An army of dealers and buyers is everywhere at work, and among them are persons who never had anything to do with agricultural products. It is not the peasants who make the prices, the prices are thrown at them, bids chasing each other with great rapidity." The remedial measures now recommended by Dr. Helm are judicious distribution of the crops by the Government, and supervision of the flour mills. These have at present no standard for the production of flour, and thus the quality of the bread is uncertain. Dr. Helm also recommends that a census of the cattle stock throughout the Empire be taken, as there may be too much cattle for the amount of available fodder.

The commander of the Tenth Reserve Corps, Gen. Count Kirchbach, and his son, a lieutenant, were both wounded in the battles in France. The latter lost an arm. Four generations of Kirchbachs have been decorated with the Iron Cross, the first member of the family having been Capt. von Kirchbach, of York's Corps, who got the cross at Montmirail, in 1814, and fell in battle. His son was the famous commander of the Fifth Army Corps during the Franco-German war, who was wounded at Weissenburg.

The editor-in-chief of the Munchener Zeitung, Count Karl von Bothmer, as well as an assistant editor and the publisher of the paper, were recently tried on the charge of violating the law against the publication of military secrets. They were found guilty and Count Bothmer was sentenced to a fine of 150 marks, or fifteen days' imprisonment, while the others escaped with a fine of 100 marks or ten days. The trial was secret, and witnesses and experts

There were no festivities to mark the opening of the new University of Frankfurt. The rector, Professor Wachsmuth, delivered an address in the large hall of the building, and congratulatory messages were read. The Law faculty of the University of Zurich expressed its gratification at the fact that, in the midst of war, the new University found it possible to open its doors at the appointed time. Provision has been made to fill temporarily the places of all the instructors who are in the field.

The Berlin Municipal Council has decided to ask the Commanding General of the city, von Kessel, to fix a maximum price for potatoes, as they have been mounting from 2.75 marks per hundredweight on October 8, to 4.50 on October 13. Similar action has been taken in Bremen, Frankfurt, Hanover, Giessen, and Dessau.

A writer in the Welt am Montag protests against the public attacks on the Imperial Chancellor, which he says, are inspired by "a certain influential group." The writer remarks: "Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is no Bismarck and does not profess to be. In war times he is pushed into the background even more than was the first Chancellor. We thus hear little from him. But he had hardly appeared on the scene in Belgium when he became the target of attacks which showed deep-seated enmity towards him. It is very apparent that in certain circles the Chancellor is looked upon as a quill-driver who would deprive the men of the sword of the reward of their bloody sacrifices. If this were so, those who compass the fall of the Chancellor would surely be right. But one knows that the persons behind these attacks belong to a class to whom power is everything, but who have no proper conception of the limits of power. Indeed, it may be said of some of the members of that group that they have more arrogance than common-sense, and are proud of the fact. Bethmann-Hollweg is not of their kind, but he has sometimes been too lenient towards them, and it may be assumed that at a time of war he will show even greater forbearance towards the 'irreconcilables.' This the authors of the attacks on the Imperial Chancellor know very well. And the journalists know that his fall cannot be brought about now; but they think they are strong enough to exercise pressure on him." The Berliner Tageblatt, in commenting upon this letter, says that it thoroughly agrees with the writer, with a view, firstly, to the foreign relations of the Empire, and, secondly, because the extremists in their attacks on the Chancellor, as in other things, claim for themselves rights that are denied to others.

The beautiful chapel at Wiesbaden, which was erected as a mausoleum for the Duchess Elizabeth of Nassau, originally a Russian Grand Duchess, and which a few years ago was purchased by the Russian Government, together with the cemetery in the woods where the chapel stands, has been seized by the German Government as belonging to a hostile state. The German papers say that, as a protection against possible depredation on the part of some Russian, the chapel and its very valuable contents are guarded by two sentinels.

Dr. Enoch Marcks, professor of history in the University of Munich, in a lecture before the Ethical Society of that city, is quoted in the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying: "Every great state developed from the old Europe of the year 1500, and possessing an individuality of its own, strives for self-preservation and expansion. This is a sign of health. War has ever been the great regulator, as well as the great destroyer. Our opponents, who would free Germany from militarism, are greatly mistaken. This spirit of the people's army has now, in the year 1914, spread irresistibly and permeates the blood of all of us. The German striving for things of the mind has thereby not grown less, but has rather attained new vigour within the last decade. The right kind of war is always great and sublime."

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THE DRUMELTAN FIRE.

Conflagration Now Subdued.

The fire on board the sailing ship Drumeltan has been put out, though reliefs from the Fire Brigade are standing by as a precautionary measure. The conflagration, which took place between decks, was of some considerable magnitude and a large amount of damage has been done. In the course of fighting the fire, in the later stages along the Taikoo Dock wall, several of the firemen suffered badly from the effects of the fumes.

The official police report states that the alarm was received by the Fire Department at 6.45 yesterday morning, the fire being discovered by the second officer, W. Spurr, at 4.45 a.m.

were enjoined to preserve the strictest silence concerning the proceedings in the court-room.

Prof. Rudolf Encken published, in the Berliner Tageblatt, extracts from the Ostasiatische Lloyd, of Shanghai, showing the sympathy of the Chinese for the German cause. He calls particular attention to the letter of a Chinese scholar, who has spent many years in Europe, and who writes to the Lloyd: "I am confident that you are fighting for the true cause of humanity and culture. Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, on whom he heaps the strongest epithets, the Chinese scholar hopes to see 'suppressed.'"

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

TO LET.—In Kowloon, furnished front room, with or without board. Tennis court, near Ferry. Apply:—4, Victoria View.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Britisher, age 31, with good business qualifications, thorough experience of Chinese and speaking fluently Cantonese. Requires a position in good firm. No objection to outposts and would be agreeable to travel in the interior. Apply to J. M. Ho, Hongkong Telegraph.

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Treaty war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener

said, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sent ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops, being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreats 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshofen, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reuilly and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Loud fighting begins around Taingtan.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Taingtan, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removed to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive

real progress reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannis and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Samarra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Tpres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarines in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at La Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowies and Loda, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in conjunction with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohing and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtan silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks on Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akabi, in the Levant. Taingtan story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldi Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Taingtan announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Taingtan is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coros Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufiji River, German East Africa. Sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,185,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

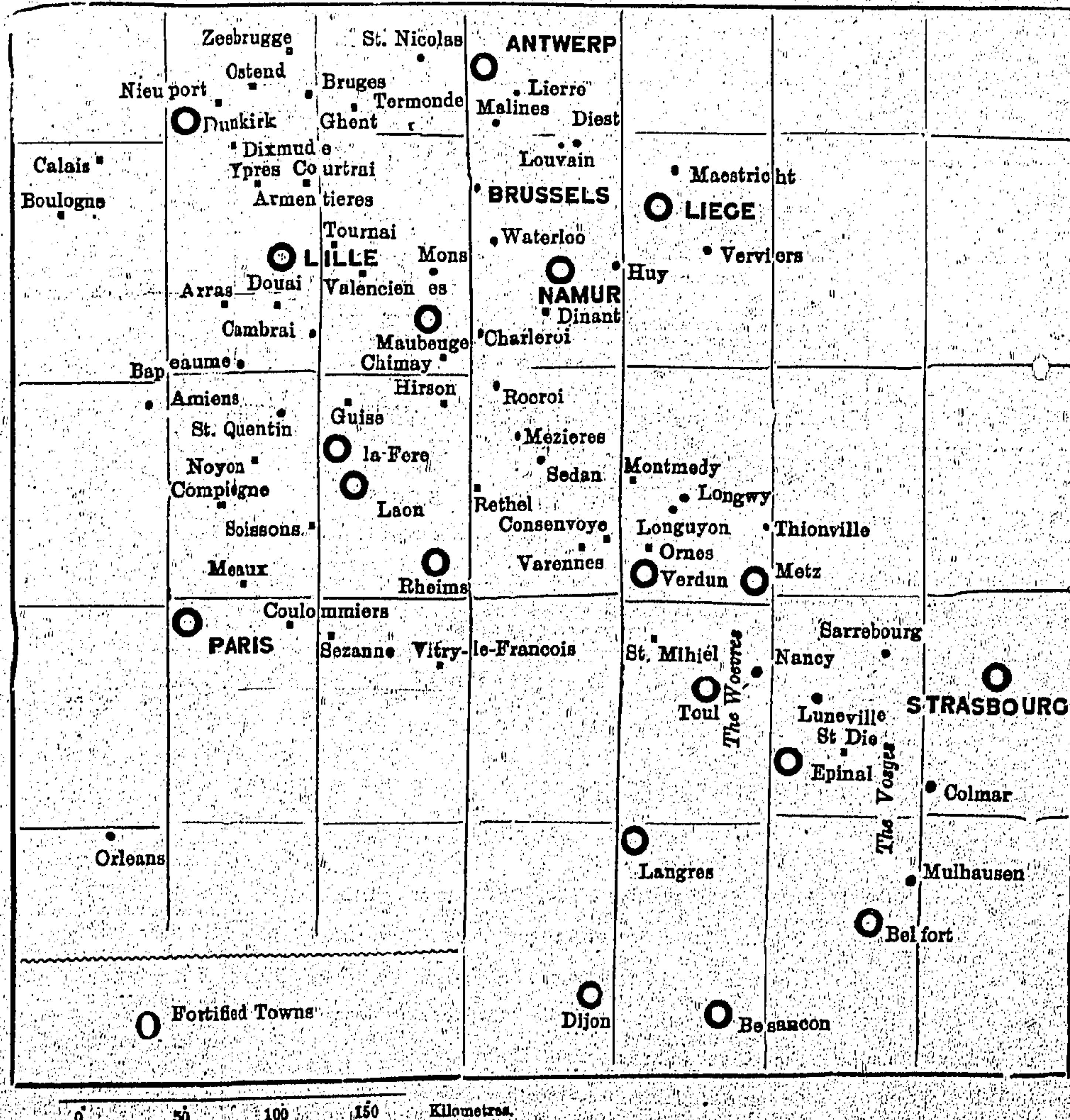
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Robert in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 19)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advances are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

Commercial.

Russo-Japanese Trade.
What with the export of medical and other supplies, and the advent of the sweet orange season, the Tsingtao-Vladivostok steamer service worked once weekly each by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has at least 1,000 tons of cargo to carry on each northward trip. The trade returns for November reached Y1,082,675, of which amount Y1,018,972 represented the exports from Japan including Y285,772 of medical supplies, Y337,495 of war supplies, Y1,03,720 of raw silk, and Y88,904, of sweet oranges. To the above must be added what is taken direct by the Russian Fleet Service and the consignments from Nagasaki and also via Korea and South Manchuria.

Trade and the War.
H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) has forwarded samples of various kinds of printing, packing, and tissue papers such as are imported into Japan from Germany, Austria, and other European countries. As regards printing paper imported in 1913 the principal sources of supply were the following:—Germany, 7,200 tons, valued at £124,000; United Kingdom, 7,000 tons, valued at £146,000; Belgium, 2,300 tons, valued at £41,000; Sweden, 1,500 tons, valued at £21,000. Of the packing paper imported in 1913 Sweden supplied 2,700 tons, valued at £30,000 and Germany 1,000 tons, valued at £17,000. Imitation Japanese paper and tissue paper was imported from Sweden in 1913 to the extent of 1,000 tons, valued at £16,000, while Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Norway each sent 800 tons.

NOTICES

NOTICE

WE, THE KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd., of No. 240, Des Voeux Road, Central, hereby give notice that in consequence of HAVING RE-BUILT THE S.S. TAI ON we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship TAI ON of Hongkong official number 9558 of gross tonnage 705.73 tons, register tonnage 438.21 tons, heretofore owned by the KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd., of 240 Des Voeux Road Central for permission to change her name to NAM HOI and to have her registered in the name at the port of HONGKONG as owned by THE KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at HONGKONG within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 30th day of December, 1914.

NOTICE

Mr. Gerald George Wood has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.
LEIGH & ORANGE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
SUFFER FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. DR. J. H. B. LITTLE'S "FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS" THERAPY. THE ONLY THERAPY WHICH CURES ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS. DR. J. H. B. LITTLE'S "FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS" THERAPY. THE ONLY THERAPY WHICH CURES ALL THE ABOVE AFFECTIONS.

NOTICE

To all whom it may concern. The undersigned will as from the 1st day of January, 1915, carry on business as Import, Export merchant and commission agent under his own name, having severed all connections with the firm of P. Soffetti & Co. (Sgd.) A. GALLOTTI.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hutchinson Hotel.
Abraham, T. S. Hutchison D. L.
Adams C. A. James B.
Adams T. W. Jones M. T.
Alcock Capt. G. H. Joseph R. M.
Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E. M.
Athol L. Joseph S. M.
Bathhouse J. H. Lora Mr. & Mrs. F. B.
Bauchman E. A. Joseph S. M.
Bacon Mr. & Mrs. S. Larmore Edw.
W. Law H. D.
Batchelder J. D. Lloyd G. T.
Bate E. R. Lutz Mr. & Mrs.
Bellicio Mr. E. R. Mann Mr. & Mrs.
Bent, G. A. J. Mann Capt. G. A. G.
Bishop Mr. & Mrs. A. Mann Capt. G. A. G.
Black W. M. Merrell, J.
Brooks O. B. Middleton G. S.
Brooks O. H. Miller Mrs.
Brown Mr. & Mrs. D. J. H. N.
Buckhouse J. H. N. J. H. N.
Cairney D. W. N. J. H. N.
Clarkson W. E. N. J. H. N.
Coleman D. A. L. E. F. N. J. H. N.
Course Arthur. Penrose Mr. & Mrs.
Cranston J. W. Penrose Mr. & Mrs.
Dowling W. E. D. Penrose Mr. & Mrs.
Duffy Mrs. M. E. Penrose Mr. & Mrs.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion. Outside of Companies Issuing Industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VOEUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.)

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street. (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Major General Sir F. Maurice, K.C.B.	14.70	THE MONEY HUNT, by Kingston Parkes	1.75
BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL 1914	9.50	SEEDS OF PINE, by J. J. Canuck	1.75
MEMORIES OF THE KAISER'S COURT, by Anne Topham	4.00	THE WOMAN ALONE, by Marie Harrison	1.75
THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN GERMANY, by W. Harbutt Dawson	4.00	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dill	1.75
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR, by Field Marshal von Moltke	4.00	THE BOOMERANG, by E. Katharine Bates	1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison	3.50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR MAP	1.00
		BARTHOLOMEW'S WAR MAP	1.00

LETTS'S DIARIES 1915.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Ehrenfels Mr. & Mrs. H. O.	Ray, E. H.	Downs Mr. & Mrs. R. A.	Feirman Mr. & Mrs. H.
Ennison E. Mrs. F.	Rayner L. Col and	Duckworth F. F.	Penning A. L.
Flahman H.	Ray, Miss F.	Duckworth F. F.	Phillips Miss
French Capt. & Mrs. Robinson J.	Robinson J.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Fuller Denman	Rowell J. P.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Gibb J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Goulbourn V.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Gould J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Gould Mrs. J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Griffiths E. L.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hall Capt. T. P.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hanibal Mr. & Mrs. Square Miss A.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Harper G.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hay C. H. P.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hewitt Hon. Mr. E.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hobbs Mr. E.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hoy Capt. & Mrs. J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Higham Mrs. F. J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hill Capt. & Mrs. B. B. W.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hodge W. J.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hollingsworth A. H.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hood Mr. H. H.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Howard Mr. & Mrs. E. W. G.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hunter R.	Skott O.	Edwards A. A.	Ross Mr. & Mrs. A.

Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. Mitchellmore Mr. & Mrs. E. V.	King Edward Hotel.
Bowen Major & Mrs. Pearce Mr. & Mrs. Penning.	
Bowdler Mrs. Penning.	
Carmichael Mr. & Mrs. Penning.	
Carr M. Penning.	
Canell Mr. & Mrs. Penning.	
Conland. Penning.	
Cowan Capt. & Mrs. Penning.	
Erickson Mrs. Penning.	
Falchione Major. Penning.	
Gibbons F. W. Penning.	
Gibson Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Penning.	
Hale B. A. Mr. & Mrs. Penning.	
Hall L. Col. G. Penning.	
Hazland F. A. Penning.	
Henderson Mrs. Penning.	
Humphreys Major. Penning.	
Hus L. Col. E. Penning.	
Jones Lee. Penning.	
Kiddle Mrs. Penning.	
Linton A. R. Penning.	
Lockyer. Penning.	

Anderson Cons. Gen. Even-Jones Dr. and Mrs. E. V.	Carlton Hotel.
Beverton F. Lewis D. W. B.	
Bolles Mr. & Mrs. J. Logan W.	
Breen M. J. Martin Mr. & Mrs. J. E. R.	
Carlton A. E. Nixon F. O.	
Cooper W. A. J. Parker Recs L. O.	
Donnelly D. E. Hamilton R. J.	
Edwards D. E. Hamilton R. J.	
Filkins Miss D. Hamilton R. J.	
Forbes Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Hamilton R. J.	
Gordon M. J. Hamilton R. J.	
Grimeham Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton R. J.	
Hardman A. Hamilton R. J.	
Harrison T. L. Hamilton R. J.	
Hurley F. O. Hamilton R. J.	
Kent Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton R. J.	

Almond Mrs. R. Lamb J. H.	King Edward Hotel.
Arnold J. Lewis Miss E. P.	
Bethison Mr. & Mrs. Mason C. F.	
Brown W. H. Mayne O. W. O.	
Budge W. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Miss J. R. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Dr. C. T. Mayne O. W. O.	
Almond Mrs. R. Lamb J. H.	
Arnold J. Lewis Miss E. P.	
Bethison Mr. & Mrs. Mason C. F.	
Brown W. H. Mayne O. W. O.	
Budge W. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Miss J. R. Mayne O. W. O.	
Cress Dr. C. T. Mayne O. W. O.	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES—

BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. Peking.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOBE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,000,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Aomori-Hakata	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changhai	Osaka
Dairen	Peking
Fukuoka	Shanghai
Hankow	San Francisco
Hongkong	Shanghai
Kobe	Shanghai
Lyons	Shanghai
Tientsin	Shanghai

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, &c.
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	NIGHT CARS.
7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.
1.00 A.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.	1.00 P.M. to 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.	7.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

SATURDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

SUNDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

SUNDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

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By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

SUNDAY.
Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
The Victoria Road.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landa, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London.
County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 455,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,
Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	Buying	TT Marks	Nom.
T/T 1/8		Demand Germany	2.19
Demand 1/8 1/16		T/T France	2.19
30 d/s 1/8 1/16		Demand Paris	2.20
60 d/s 1/8 1/16		On Haiphong	5 1/4 nom.
4 m/s 1/8 1/16		On Saigon	5 1/4
T/T Shanghai 78		On Bangkok	87 3/4
Private 30 d/s sight			
T/T Singapore 75 1/8		4 m/s L/C 1 3/4	
T/T Japan 86 1/2		4 m/s D/P 1 3/4	
T/T India 132 1/4		6 m/s L/C 1 10/16	
Demand India 132 1/4		30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y. 44	
T/T Bombay 132 1/4		4 m/s Marks 2 3/4	
Demand Bombay 132 1/4		4 m/s France 2 3/4	
T/T Calcutta 132 1/4		6 m/s do 2 3/4	
Demand Calcutta 132 1/4		Gold Leaf per tola \$56.30	
T/T Manila 132 1/4		Sovereign \$11.15	
T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 44		Demand New York 42 7/8	
T/T Java 106 3/8		T/T Silver ready forward	

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

SPONSOR & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTE.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	
MARINE INSURANCE.					
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$775		\$2 9/16 at ex 1/1/04	equal to \$22.80 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/14
Cantons	\$50	\$345	a.	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913	
North China	\$25	\$7145	n.	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912	
Unions	\$100	\$765	b.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913	
Yangtzes	\$50	\$205		Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913	
FIRE INSURANCE.					
China Fires	\$20	\$149	b.	\$10 for 1912	
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$385	a.	\$27 for 1912	
SHIPPING.					
China & Manilla	\$25	\$534	b.	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$30	s.	\$3 for year ending 30/6/1	
Steamboats	\$15	\$22	e.	Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14	
Indo-China (Preferred)	} \$25	\$64	b.	Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred for year 1913	
(Deferred)					
"Shell" Transports	\$21	\$75/-		Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Coupon No. 22	
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$39	s.	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13	
REFINERIES.					
China Sugars	\$100	\$80	b.	\$3 for 1912	
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$15	s.	\$3 for 1897	
MINING.					
Chinese Engineering	\$1	\$33/6	s.	Final of 5% for year ending 30.6.14, mak. 10% in all. Coupon No. 4.	
Tronohs	\$1	\$25/6	b. & s.	1/- making 7/6 a/c 1913.	
Raubs	\$1	\$23	b. & s.	1/2 for 1909	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.					
Kowloon Wharves	\$50	\$74	s.	\$3.50 for year 1913	
H.K. & W. P. Docks	\$50	\$59	s.	\$3 for 1913	
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T. 50		Tls. 5 for 1913	
Hongkong Wharves	T. 100	T. 82 1/2	b.	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913	
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T. 94		Tls. 6 2/3 2/10	
H'kong Central E'tes	\$100	\$100	n.	First year	
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$122	b.	\$3.50 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14	
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$114	s.	\$3 1/4 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.14	
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$71		50 cents for 1913	
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$44	n.	\$2.30 for 1913	
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T. 98	b.	Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.00 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.14.	
West Point	\$50	\$71	n.	15 per cent. for 1910	
COTTON MILLS.					
Manila M'pole Hotel	P. 10	P. 8		Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14	
Ewos	T. 50	Tls. 119	b.	Tls. 6, bonus of Tls. 4 & extra bonus of Tls. 1 for year ending 30/6/14	
Shanghai Cottons	78	s.		T. 12 for year end 31/12/12	
Keou Kung Mow		Tls. 74		Tls. 1 1/2 for year end 31/12/12	
Laung Yik		Tls. 12 1/4	sa.	ing 30/11/13	
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$7	s.	50 cents 31.7.80	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
China-Biscoes	\$12	\$11	b.	\$1.20 for 1913	
Light and Power (\$100 Do. (Spec. Shares))	\$1	\$4	s.		
China Providents	\$10	\$8	s.	70 cents for 1913	
Dairy Farms	\$6	\$35	s.	\$1.50 for year end 31/7/14	
Green Islands	\$10	\$5.35	b.	40 cents for 1911	
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$37	b.	\$1.80 per share for 1913	
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$195		Interim of \$2 1/4 a/c 1914	
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$25	n.	\$2 for 1913	
Langkats	\$ 10	Tls. 35	s.	Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913	
Morning Post	\$25	\$29	n.	\$1. Interim a/c of year ending 31.8.14	
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$10		80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14	
Do. (new)	\$1	75 cts.	b.	Final of 6d. making 7 1/2 d. per share for 1913.	
Hongkong Electric Trams	\$5.20	sa.		None	
Philippines	\$10	\$5		None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$6		\$1.50 for 1910	
Societe des Ferres Palposet					
Palposet	\$50	\$20		None	
Papeteries du Tonkin	paid up \$50.	\$200			
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	T. 150		No dividend this year	
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$42	s.	35 cts. for year end 31.5.14	
United Asbestos					
Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	\$9 1/2	b.	20 per cent. per ordinary shares for year ended 31/3/12	
United Asbestos Founders (Shares)	\$10	\$300			
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$18	n.	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31/2/1913	
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$30		25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11	
Watson	\$10	\$7	a.	70 cents for 1913	
William Powell, Ltd.		\$69	n.	50 cts. on old shares 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30/6/14	

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for \$225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixschote. Reported that Russian fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Princo of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between the Yser and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 103,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malaobite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Princo of Wales' Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit. British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents of desert hark in Egypt. General De Weyers captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that after

six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of \$140,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Bayers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vael River. Announced that German cruisers Schernhorst, Graeseman and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassée captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialled.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers against Tripoli. Announced that Kaiser has completely recovered from his illness and has left for front. Further progress by the Allies in both theatres of war.

Dec. 22.—British warships off Falklands capture two new B.A.L. boats which had been acting as supply ships to German fleet. Announced that Lieut. Comdr. Holbrook awarded V.O. for Dardanelles exploit.

Dec. 23.—Germans from German South-West Africa advance against Angola in force. Portugal preparing to intervene in war on side of Allies.

Dec. 24.—French Parliament votes war credits exceeding 341 millions sterling. German aeroplane drops bomb on Dover, doing no damage.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues, British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

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A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETTE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Cordillera has been detained in Japan for repairs and no information regarding the mails transhipped to her from the Manchuria has yet been received.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 8th Jan. 11 a.m.

Chinwangtao—Per ALBIANA, 8th Inst. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 9th Jan.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Ballina Cruz, Callao, Atica & Iquique—Per KIYO MARU, 9th Jan. 11 a.m.

Holchow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNG-KIANG, 9th Jan. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 9th Jan. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 9th Jan. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 14th Jan.)

Shanghai & N. China—Per ESANG, 9th Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per HANG-SANG, 9th Jan. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 10th Jan.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 10th Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DALIN MARU, 10th Jan. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 11th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 11th Inst. 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th Jan.

Haliphong & Pakhoi—Per SINGAN, 12th Jan. 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States & Canada via San Francisco—Per CHIMA, 12th Inst. 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Childar, Norw. sa. 1,103, Nils Hjorth, 7th Inst.—Swatow, 6th Inst. Rice.—T. & Co.

Lokshang, Br. sa. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 7th Inst.—Haiphong, 4th Inst. Rice.—J. M. & Co.

Daljin Maru, Jap. sa. 900, K. Murakami, 7th Inst.—Swatow, 6th Inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Yarg, Norw. sa. 873, J. Jensen, 7th Inst.—Ku Hon, 5th Inst. Rice & Gen.—Chines.

Chosen Maru, Jap. sa. 1,952, Nemoto, 6th Inst.—Moff, 31st Inst. Coal.—O. S. K.

Phu-yun, Fr. sa. 1,257, Varaine, 7th Inst.—Salgon, 1st Inst. Rice.—Bradley & Co.

Kutsang, Br. sa. 1,301, Bradley, 7th Inst.—Yokohama, 3rd Inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pyrrhus, Br. sa. 4,818, G. Rodway, 6th Inst.—Singapore, 1st Inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chihli, Br. sa. 1,257, R. Lloyd, 6th Inst.—Bangkok, 29th ult. Rice.—B. & S.

Denalder, Br. sa. 2,900, Mason, 7th Inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

DEPARTED.

January 6.

Dalton Maru for Wei-hai-wei & Dairen Shikoku Maru for Keelung Namsang for Calcutta via Singapore

Falching for Canton S. Rickmers for Swatow Cheongshing for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei Tomashima Maru for Dairen Takang for Haiphong

Lienshing for Shanghai via Swatow Wingsang for Shanghai via Foochow

Hongkong for Haiphong via Holchow Yingchow for Shanghai Laertes for Bangkok via Swatow Toyora Maru for Wakamatsu Pyrrhus for Yokohama via Shanghai

Haimun for Swatow Hikosan Maru for Milke Shaoching for Shanghai via Amoy Skerries for Moff

Fausang for Kobe & Moff

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Kutsang from Yokohama—Mr. King.

Per s.s. Daljin Maru from Swatow—Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Hughes.

Per s.s. Childer from Bangkok—Mrs. Rossetti, Messrs Musso & Beverington.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 12th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per KAN-CHOW, 12th Jan. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan.

Strait, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, & United Kingdom—Per HIRANO M., 13th Inst. 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15th Jan.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-SHA, 15th Jan. 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO M., 15th Inst. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 15th Jan. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th Jan.

Strait, Barmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Filter Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 15th Inst. at 5 p.m.—Per AROADIA, 16th Inst. 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Jan.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 19th Jan. 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fries, Fried or Stewed Pindos, addocks, Kippers &c. ALKXAN/KA OAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 10.55.—The anticyclone has weakened considerably and moved eastward. It is now central over the sea of Japan.

The depression in the Pacific has deepened. It has probably become a typhoon. At 5 a.m. this morning the centre was in about latitude 25° N. and longitude 150° E., travelling north-eastward.

Pressure has increased slightly over Tongking, but decreased slightly along the south coast of China, over the Philippines and Annam.

Moderate N. winds may be expected along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. N.E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 7th Jan. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wootock	7a	30.18			nw	6	
Nemuro	6a	30.30			nw	1	
Hakodate	"	30.23			nw	1	
Tokio	"	30.07			nw	1	
Kobe	"	30.07			nw	1	
Nagasaki	"	30.07			nw	1	
Kyushu	"	30.08			o	0	
Oshima	"	30.08			o	0	
Naha	"	30.08			o	0	
Ishikawa	"	30.08			o	0	
Bonin Is.	"	30.10			o	0	
Choocho	"	30.08	34	70	ws	2	o
Shanghai	"	30.43	38		wnw	3	od
Shanghai	"	30.46	43		nw	5	orn
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	58		nw	1	b
Sharp P.	"	30.04	59	82	wnw	2	b
Amoy	"	30.11	59	82	wnw	2	c
Swatow	"	30.11	59	82	wnw	2	c
Taihu	"	30.06			n	4	
Tainan	"	30.05			n	6	
Koshun	"	30.07			n	6	
Phooon	"	30.19	52	86	n	2	o
Canton	"	30.13	59	84	n	0	b
H'kong	"	30.11			n	6	o
Gay Rock	"	30.08	57		n	1	cf
Macao	"	30.08	57		n	1	cf
Wuchow	"						
Khaloh	"						
Phulien	"	30.17	59		ne	4	o
Tourane	"	30.07	70		seo	2	o
O. St. J.	"	29.95	75		ene	2	o
Aparr	"	29.97	74		nw	2	o
Manila	"	29.95	71		o	0	o
Lepelo	"	29.95	67		o	0	b
Illoilo	"	29.99	82		ne	1	o
Bohol	"				n	1	b
Cebu	"	29.97	85		o	2	b
Labuan	"						

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 7.

1 Barometer, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.

Day On date On date

Barometer 30.11 30.13 30.08

Temperature 63 59 64

Humidity 69 84 69

Wind Direction E WNW

Force 3 0 3

Weather b o b

Rain o b o

Lightest spec. air temperature in shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

H.K. Observatory, 7th January.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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